THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1868. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 154

WASHINGTON.

A General Amnesty Proclamation Forthcoming.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Progress of the Appropriation Bills.

THE MASS OF BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

DISGUSTED CARPET-BAGGER.

SENATOR HENDERSON'S RE-ELECTION ADVOCATED.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

AMNESTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President for a long time past has had under consideration the advisability of issuing a proclamation of general amnesty for all political offenses embracing such officers of the Confederacy as were excepted in the proclamation of last July. He has now decided to promulgate such amnesty without further delay, being advised to such a course by the leaders of the Democratic party and by a large number of conservative Radicals. The proclamation is being prepared and embraces Davis, Breckinridge and others excluded heretofore. It will be issued on Friday next.

APPROPRIATIONS.

From the progress thus far made in the several appropriation bills, it is not probable that the committee will be able to report the appropriation bills within a week after the reassembling of Congress. Four members of the committee were present to-day—Washburne, of Illinois, Spalding, Butler, and Kelsey, of New York. The committee meet during the recess daily.

EXTRA SESSION.

In regard to the proposed repeal of the law providing for an extra session of Congress on the 4th of March, there appears to be great opposition to it on account (including other objections) of the immense amount of business which has accumulated by reason of the time lost in the trial of the President and in the pursuit of other political objects. The House Military Committee alone has over nine hundred bills and resolutions for its consideration, and the work before other committees is so great that it will be utterly impossible to get through it during the winter. In fact, in the regular course of business some of the bills before the committees in the House will not even be reached between now and the expiration of this Congress, and there are many important cases pending which are not reckoned in this enumeration.

WHY?

It is understood that it is the wish of Gen. Grant that Congress be in session during the first days of his administration.

SENATOR HENDERSON.

The National Intelligencer this morning urges with much force the re-election of Senator Henderson, from Missouri. The Senator leaves here to-morrow for St. Louis and will remain in the State until the reassembling of Congress on the 5th of January.

ROBBERY OF THE SOUTH BEND POSTOFFICE.

No news has been received at the Postoffice Department of the robbery of the South Bend postoffice on the night of the 21st inst.

HOLIDAY ABSENTEES.

Secretary Seward left town to-day for Auburn to spend the holidays, the French and Russian ministers accompanying him, having accepted an invitation to become his guests during the holidays. Chief Justice Chase and family were on the same train. They go to Rhode Island as the guests of Senator Sprague.

DISGUSTED.

Senator J. Hill, of Georgia, having become disgusted at the delay attending his admission, has gone home, declaring that he will not return until he is assured that he will be allowed a seat.

TAXES REFUNDED.

From the official records it is shown that in the two years last past our Government has refunded taxes amounting to nearly $2,500,000. The account stands thus: Amount of taxes expended in 1866, $514,544; in 1866, $706,581; in 1868, $1,018,334. Aggregate receipts in 1866, $310,906,984 17; in 1867, $265,920,474 [illegible] 1868, $191,180,564 28.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE OFFICERS MURDERED IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary McCulloch this morning received a dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, dated yesterday, stating that two inspectors of customs had been murdered in that district by a gang of robbers, and another inspector, named Rob't H. Payne, badly woundep. The names of the killed are George F. Hammond and Wm. H. Phelps.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—C. C. Menaugh, District of Montana; Wm. H. Pendleton, Second District of Kentucky; John T. Banon, Ninth District of Kentucky.

OFF FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Secretary Seward left to-night for Auburn, accompanied by British and French ministers, who have accepted an invitation to be his guests during the holidays. Chief Justice Chase and family also left to-night for the residence of Senator Srague in Rhode Island, where they remain until Saturday.

MISSOURI.

Official Vote of the State.

ST. LOUIS, Dec 23.—The official vote of Missouri is announced as follows: The average vote of Republican Electors is 84,116; average of Democratic Electors 59,685. Republican majority, 24,431. For Governor, McClurg, Republican, has 19,327 majority. The remainder of the Republican State ticket has an average majority of 21,401. The Republican Supreme Judges have an average majority of 20,598.

For Congress in the First District, Wells, Democrat, has 281 majority. Second District, Finkelburg, Republican, 3,226 majority. Third District, McCormick, Democrat, 927 majority. Fourth District, S. H. Boyd, Republican, 3,972 majority. In this District Col. Kelso, independent Radical, polled 1,830 votes. Fifth District, Captain Burdett, Republican, 3,426 majority. For McClurg's unexpired term in this District Col. Stover, Republican, received [illegible]28 majority. Sixth District, Van Horn, Republican, 867 majority. Seventh District, Col. Asher, Republican, 7,243 majority. Eighth District, Col. Benjamin, Republican, 1,611 majority. Ninth District, Col. Dyer, Republican, 432 majority.

The counties of Dunklin, Ripley, Shannon, Wayne and Oregon in the Third District, Platte, and Jackson in the Sixth District, and Monroe in the Ninth District, have not been counted on, on account of illegal registration in disregard of the law. The whole matter will be laid before the Legislature, and until that body acts upon the returns, the Secretary of State will not issue certificates to anybody. The majority against the constitutional amendment is 19,817.

THE SOUTH.

Terrible State of Affairs—Armed Negro Marauders Overrunning the Country.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23.—There is further trouble on the Ogechie river. Two white men were shot last night by an armed body of negroes, who then took possession of their crop, amounting to about 2,500 bales of cotton, and carried it off. The planters declare they will be compelled to leave the country and come to the city unless they are protected.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The steamer Moatezuma, which left Nuevitas on the 17th, has arrived, with eighty sick and wounded soldiers and thirteen prisoners. She brings intelligence that four thousand troops and ten pieces of artillery had started by various routes to attack the town of Bayas. Neuvitas and Port au Principe are still in communication.

WASHINGTON.

Receptions and Weddings.

A correspondent writes from Washington to the N. Y. Mail:

The coming gay season bids fair to be one unequaled in splendor as compared with the winter past. In two weeks more it will be at high tide, and then parties, levees, and receptions will be a nightly occurrence, transforming night into day. The President's first reception will be given during the holidays, and the ladies of the White House soon thereafter resume the afternoon levees for the ladies, which were so popular last season. These are to be given twice a week.

The different Cabinet Ministers are expected to give their evening receptions, as heretofore.

Gen. Grant will not in all probability have more than two or three general receptions during the season—and this will prove to be far more satisfactory to the lovers of society. Speaker Colfax and lady will entertain in a handsome manner, and their receptions will be among the most popular here.

Several of the foreign ministers are to give elegant parties during the winter, which are expected to exceed in brilliancy of toilets displayed any era seen in the American capital.

Society is on the *qui vive* just now over the announcement that a very fashionable and aristocratic wedding is to take place during the early part of the year. The gentleman is Count Luttom, of the Prussian Legation—a fine looking man, who has, it is said, a very handsome fortune. The lady of his choice is an American — Miss Pourtales — of perhaps nineteen summers. Extremely beautiful and regarded as one of the belles of society during the past two winters, she is to bid farewell to her republican home and henceforth to live under a monarchy. Her farther is pure French, and a descendant of one of the most aristocratic families of old France.

FRANKFORT.

Accidental Death of a Mr. Sparks.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 23.—A Mr. Sparks, while driving a four-horse team on the west side of the river here this evening, was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE WEST

The Idaho Legislature—The Governor's Message—Indian News—A Contradiction.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A Salt Lake dispatch says the Idaho Legislature met at Boise City on the 9th inst.

Gov. Ballard's message recommends the revision of the mining laws, and asks the Legislature to petition Congress for an additional appropriation to survey the public lands, the sales already being $30,900 in excess of the cost of the first survey. He complains of the mismanagement of postal affairs, many routes established through ignorance of the geography and position of the country being impracticable, and others running double services at unnecessary expense. The northern portion of the territory, with many large settlements, are without mail communication. He hopes Congress will remedy this.

He reports that from five hundred to eight hundred Indians remain in the territory who now act in a friendly manner and should be settled on the reservations.

A Kansas City special says an army guide just in from the plains reports that the Kansas volunteers joined Gen. Sheridan on the 19th instant on his march to Fort Cobb. The general intended to eat his Christmas dinner in Camp Supply, whereto Major Inman is ordered with a large train of supplies.

It is reported that the Indians have driven off all the stock belonging to Gen. Penrose's command. Many of his men were badly frozen.

The tobacco factories in Pike county, Ill., were seized for a violation of the revenue law a few days ago.

J. D. Champlin, President of the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company, whose headquarters are here, publishes a card this morning denying the correctness of the statement that the Board of Trade of St. Paul had repudiated their subscription to that company on the ground of misrepresentations. Mr. Champlin also states that the line is a permanent structure and in successful operation.

MINNESOTA.

Subscription to a Bogus Concern Respectfully Declined.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—The following is the resolution adopted by the Board of Trade in regard to the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the subscriptions pledged by the Board to the capital stock of the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company, were based upon representations made by the President of said company, which have not been complied with, said pledge is neither legally nor morally binding upon this Board, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to inform said telegraph company of this decision, and that the Board declines to take any further steps in the matter.

ARKANSAS.

Joyful Reception of the Investigating Officers.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special of yesterday says: Refugees from counties afflicted with the militia continue to flock to this city, confirming the reports of outrages by the militia. It is reported that the officers sent by Grant to investigate the outrages were received with rejoicings by the citizens. By the Governor's proclamation this morning, Little River county and that portion of Lafayette east of Red river was turned over to the civil authorities.

THE DOMINON.

Huron and Ontario Ship Canals.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—At a public meeting last night to hear the report of the committee to confer with the Government on the question of the Huron and Ontario ship canals, speeches were made by a number of citizens condemning the action of the Ontario Government for refusing to receive petitions in favor of the project. Resolutions were passed that the determination of the Government was opposed to the interests of the province.

PARIS, CITY OF LUXURY.

The New Lecture of Olive Logan.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 17th.]

Steinway Hall was fairly filled last evening by a highly respectable audience, which had been gathered to listen to Miss Olive Logan's lecture on "Paris, City of Luxury." In commencing her remarks Miss Logan stated that she should speak of those things which she had seen and heard during her residence in the gay capital of France, and begged the indulgence of the audience if she made use of the personal pronoun frequently during the delivery of her lecture. She was a necessary evil in the lecture, as she intended giving her personal experiences. When she first visited Paris there was an American gentleman in that city who was very much interested in the subject of street railroads, but who had since turned his attention to the more uncertain subject of woman's rights. George Francis Train, at the time of her arrival, had for some days been endeavoring to gain the ear of Napoleon III. to speak to him on the subject of his beloved railroads, but had been endeavoring in vain. Subsequently by the aid of an officer of the household the subject was mentioned to the Emperor and he curtly refused to entertain any such scheme. He did not want to hear any prattle about American horse railways, as Paris was not a city of utility, like New York, but was a city of luxury. No better description than this could be given of Paris. It was a city of luxurious tastes, not humdrum or vulgar, but a city which found its most perfect expression in the quality of luxury.

Miss Logan's first entrance into Paris was at night, and the first thing which attracted her attention was the magnificent manner in which it was lighted. The first luxury which met her eyes was a lavish extravagance of gaslight. At this time the Hotel de Louvre was the first hotel in Paris. To this Miss Logan went and discovered another of the luxuries of the city. The court yard was of marble, the roof of glass, and around it were growing numerous shrubs and exquisite flowers. To the left of the building was a broad marble staircase which led up to the hotel proper, at the foot of which stood a score of anxious servants, who met her with obsequious courtesies. This hotel exhibited many contrasts to American hotels. The first of these contrasts presented itself to her in the shape of a man, who entered her bedroom for the purpose of making her bed. This work she had always been led to suppose belonged peculiarly to the sex who can't vote, but she soon found that woman's sphere of usefulness in Paris was much more extended than in America. Women were not only engaged in the capacities of cashiers at restaurants and dry goods establishments, but were also engaged in selling tickets at railway depots and as ushers at concerts and theaters. Another difference which was noticeable between French and American hotels was the absence of any such thing as a ladies' parlor. Miss Logan asked a servant where this apartment could be found in the Hotel de Louvre, and found that he did not even know what she meant. The only room for reunion in the house was the reading-room, where the papers of the world could be found scattered upon the tables, and where also people from all parts of the world could be found reading them. One of the first annoyances which the lecturer experienced arose from inability to speak French, notwithstanding an accurate knowledge of Olleadorff's method, gained at school. Miss Logan gave an amusing account of an adventure in a shop in the window of which she saw the placard "English spoken here," and said that Mr. Thackeray had told her that he had spent a whole morning in visiting shops where a similar sign was exhibited, and had discovered seven shops where three words of English were spoken, ten where the inmates knew one word, and four where they could not speak a single word.

Miss Logan then went on to speak of security as one of the luxuries of Paris. In Paris more than in any other place were the people secure. They had come to the conclusion that it is impossible to put vice out of the world. Therefore, no effort was made in that direction, but the most perfect system of police in the world had been organized for the regulation of vice and the protection of society. The employment of police spies was repugnant to every one, yet so extended was this system in Paris that gentlemen of every grade and nationality were tempted to become spies, and it was impossible to know whether your own friends did not belong to the order. The Emperor and Empress often on a fine afternoon might be seen in the Champs Elysees. The imperial cortege consists of three or four open carriages, each drawn by six horses, ridden by postillions dressed in uniforms of green and gold, the whole being preceded by a number of outriders with long whips to clear the way. In the first carriage, on the back seat, on the right hand side, the Empress sits, and in the other equipages are the ladies of honor. On the left hand side of the Empress sits one of her Majesty's equerries. The Marshal de Caux, who recently married Mlle. Patti, filled this office for many years. With this equerry the Empress chats, but never neglects to return the salutes of any who may recognize her, often keeping her sweetest smiles for workingmen and peasants. The whole cavalcade is brought up in the rear by a detachment of her Majesty's dragoons. The Emperor occasionally drives in the Champs Elysees, but not often with the Empress, as their being seen frequently together is considered contrary to etiquette. Napoleon generally drives a quiet turnout, a high carriage drawn by two fast horses, and generally wears a gray overcoat in order to look like Napoleon I. Speaking of the love of Parisians for outdoor life, Miss Logan said that this was one of the peculiarities of Paris luxury. Americans were prone to say the Parisians had no home life, and so make use of the stupid statement "that there was no such word as home in the French language." No people, she said, loved home more dearly than the French, both in the fireside sense and the broader love of native land.

Miss Logan then described the manner in which persons were presented to the imperial couple, gave an account of a court ball in the palace of the Tuileries, and described the feeling of caste which exists in Parisian society. The fair lecturer concluded by reminding her hearers that all was not bright and brilliant in the gay city of luxury and giving more of her personal experiences to prove the statement.

☞ Senator Henderson has stated that if he is defeated for re-election to the United States Senate, in Missouri, he will announce himself as an independent candidate for Governor of that State at the next election.

NEW YORK CITY.

Money and Stock Market.

Important Statement by Gen. Grant.

No More Subsidies to Pacific Railroads.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Money is active on call at seven per cent. and a commission. Discounts nearly nominal at 8 to 10 per cent. The necessities of the bulls in stocks are the principal cause of the stringency. As yet there are no indications, certainly not in the daily clearing-house returns, that legal tenders have been locked up.

RAILWAY SHARES,

with one or two exceptions, were very dull today. N. Y. Central led the downward movement. An effort was made to sustain it by paying one per cent. for a call at 160 in thirty days, but "puts" were sold for the same time at 140. Reports continue to be circulated concerning an intended litigation about the recent 80 per cent. dividend of the Central Company. One is to the effect that an injunction was early Monday morning served on the Treasurer of the Central, restraining him from issuing the new certificates; that he disregarded it on the ground that the Union Trust Company, and not himself, were the parties issuing, but this is improbable, for a representative of the Trust Company stated that the Trust Company had nothing to do with the matter beyond having rented its back room to the New York Central Company, and that Mr. Worcester, the Treasurer, was there occupied in making the issues. The most important exception to this general depression is Rock Island, of which there are good reasons to expect that a large scrip dividend will be made. In other railways, the buoyant market made by the Central dividend enabled the large holders to sell freely, and hence stocks have passed from stronger into weaker bands, and are more widely diffused.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

are steady but not active.

BORDER STATE BONDS

are steady. Virginia's are attracting more attention.

GOLD

has been remarkably dull in the absence of exciting rumors from abroad, and with the prospect that the treasury disbursement of the January interest will be anticipated by a few days. There is a disposition to allow the market to settle. Cash gold is abundant and from 6 to 9 per cent. has been paid for carrying.

GEN. GRANT ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Evening Post of this afternoon has the following:

Gen. Grant, in conversation yesterday with Oakes Ames, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, expressed in firm and decided terms his opposition to granting any more money subsidies to the Pacific Railroad until the finances of the country are in a much better condition than at present. While he favored the building of one or two railroads through to the Pacific coast, he would not give his approval to any scheme which proposed to take money out of the Government Treasury in the shape of bonds. He had favored the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, as a military necessity, and believed it would save the Government a large amount of money; but Gen. Grant expressed himself opposed to all new enterprises which tended to deplete the public Treasury, or to increase our already enormous public debt. The most rigid economy should be observed until the country was in a more healthy condition. He trusted that his friends would take this view of these matters, and aid him in making them successful during his administration.

This exposition of the views of the President elect will be sad news to the small army of lobbyists who have already made their appearance here with the avowed object of running through Congress numberless subsidizing schemes.

[To the Associated Press.]

Colfax Enlightens the Puritans—Everything is Lovely Since He's Elected—Vanderbilt's Sharp and Unscrupulous Conduct.

In his speech at the New England dinner last night, Mr. Colfax referred to the growth of the United States as the result of the grandeur of American citizenship. It is the shield of American citizenship which shall make us proud and potential, and lift up our country to a prouder position among the nations. It is that which is to teach those who are clothed with the solemn trust of representing this great realm of freemen, who rule her not by divine right but by free institutions, that when they stand speaking for us at the bar of any civilized nation in the world they shall not on the one hand disgrace us by boastful gasconade, or, on the other, dishonor us by bowing the knee. Then, when with that self-reliance, that calm, that dignified American nationality, we command the respect to which our great resources and unequalled trials which we have survived so gloriously and auspiciously entitle us, then we need not go into the markets of the world to offer gold and silver to induce those islands of the sea and adjacent states and provinces to cast in their lot with us, to share with us for the future. I feel ashamed as an American when I hear of proffers to buy soil, sovereignty, men, women and children, with gold and silver from our National Treasury, to share with us in the magnificent future as you would spurn a bride that is bought with gold. As any fair woman would spurn a husband who had been lured to her side by her wealth instead of her heart, so we, as Americans, should elevate our nationality to win those who are near to us in territorial congeniality to cast in their lot with us when voluntarily and in a body they ask to share with us in our destinies and our magnificent future, we should then welcome them into the fold of American citizens.

All the indications are that the Erie and New York Central Directors are in collusion, and have been secretly working together in the late *coup d'etat* of the Central. Proof of this is in the fact that Jay Gould and James Fisk, principal Erie Directors, were among the largest holders of Central, and made several hundred thousand dollars each out of the recent advance.

The most entertaining feature of Vanderbilt's achievements is the remorseless severity with which he has used his financiering movement against his former friends. Deceived again and again by his promises to make a generous dividend, they had gone to "bearing" the stock. To punish them for want of confidence, the Commodore lured them on to the contract to deliver hundreds of thousands of shares to his agents. When the trap was sprung, dividends were really made, and millions of dollars transferred from their bank accounts to his own. Central could have been carried yesterday to any price, but Vanderbilt carefully calculated the amount of money members of the bear clique had, and settled with them at 150. He got all their money, and was therefore satisfied. The feeling against Vanderbilt, on the part of his fellow-speculators, among them Daniel Drew and Jno. Tobin, is very bitter. They vow he has betrayed them, and that they will be even with him yet. They have lost immensely, and are very sore under what they declare to be a deliberate swindle. Vanderbilt is reported to have made some $6,000,000 by yesterday's movement.

The commercial travelers held another meeting this afternoon, which was largely attended. Many cases of hardship, arising under State and municipal license laws, were rehearsed. Several of the speakers denounced these laws as odious and tyrannical. The general opinion favored testing and taking them before the Supreme Court for decision, but a committee was appointed to consult Attorney General Evarts on the subject.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners to-day it was decided to organize the department into nine brigades, and to confer the following rank upon the officers: Chief Engineer, to be Colonel; Assistant Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel; District Engineer, Major; and the other officers a relative rank.

The Supreme Court, general term, to-day, in the case of the Minnesota Central Railroad Co. vs. J. P. Morgan & Co., reversed the judgment of the lower court, and ordered a new trial, the effect of which will be to give to the railroad company a dividend declared by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, in which a large quantity of railroad iron was insured in 1863, and which had been held by Morgan & Co., who were agents of the company, as their own.

GOV. TOD'S WILL.

$500,000 Distributed Among His Kin.

Gov. Tod's will disposes of property valued at $500,000. No legacies are made outside of the family. His four sons are named as executors and trustees. The following extract will be read with interest: "Item 2. The silver present received at Rio Janeiro, and the gold snuff-box presented to him at Columbus by his military staff, to his wife, to be kept by her during life, and then the silver present to his oldest son, and the box to his next oldest son, and to their oldest male descendants, and thus to be transmitted from generation to generation as a memento. Item 3. To his son John, the spectacles and case presented him by Colonel William Royen; to son Henry, the cane presented by Colonel Royen; to son George, the silver tobacco box bequeathed him by his father; to son William, the silver spurs bequeathed him by his father; to daughter Charlotte, the cane presented by Surgeon General Smith; to daughter Grace, the cane presented by Luther Donaldson; to daughter Sally, the cane presented by Colonel McMillan; to B. F. Hoffman, the cane presented by John M. Prentiss, late warden of the Ohio penitentiary. The canes given to the daughters to be presented by them to their husbands, should they ever marry, and if not, to such male cousins as they may select. The Brazilian cane, known as my diplomatic cane, to my wife, hoping that she may live long enough to find it of great service to her, youthful and smart as she now is."

☞ A San Francisco letter says: "Wells, Fargo, & Co., have displayed a beautiful picture of the Rocky Mountains in their window, with the following inscription: "Overland in eleven days. To New York, $280." By the first of May trains will run through, when it is expected the fare will be reduced to $150. There are now only about four hundred and fifty miles of staging.

MARK TWAIN.

Some Account of His Late Travels—He has a Splendid Time.

Mark Twain, in his last letter to the Alta California, describes the international boat race at Springfield, reports an interview with John Allen, and gives some account of his travels. Of the scenery, while waiting on the banks of the lake for the return of the boats, he says: "But the next twenty minutes hung heavily on my hands. There was nothing in the world to look at but five hundred umbrellas, and occasionally a floating glimpse of the water—and even umbrellas lose their interest in the long run, I find. There is nothing exciting about umbrellas—nothing thrilling. One's pulse beats just as calmly in the presence of umbrellas as if they were not there. And they don't really amount to anything for scenery, being monotonous when there are so many."

Mr. Twain thinks John Allen a "lost ram," and adds: "Let us be consistent if we are nothing else, and surely there is little of the 'sheep' in John Allen, lost or otherwise." Tommy Hadden evidently has Mark Twain's sympathy: "Another person, hungry for fame, and jealous of John Allen's brilliant fortune, advertised in ill-tempered language that in the matter of awful and deliberate wickedness, the boasted John Allen was an innocent lamb to him, and proceeded to prove it by a series of evidences, either one of which ought to be sufficient to damn him without even a glance at the others. This man was naturally incensed at the injustice that had been done him, and outraged by the spectacle of another man wearing laurels to which he himself was alone entitled, as the guerdon of a long lifetime earnestly and unselfishly devoted to the commission of peculiarly revolting crimes. To such a mind the reflection that, after all, his life had been a failure, could not be other than agonizing. He invited attention to his case—insisted on throwing his doors open to prayer—flaunted his superior sins before the public, and went on railing at the feeble imposter, John Allen.

About this time the Wickedest Man himself arrived—a tall, plain, bony fellow, with a good-natured look in his eye, a Water street air about him, and a touch of Irish in his face. He stood in the door, and a crowd of vagabonds on the sidewalk gazed and stared at him in stupid admiration. He said:

"Don't this sort of thing ever stir up the devil in you—or may be you don't mind it, being used to being notorious?"

I thanked him for the compliment, and said I wasn't notorious enough to have become an object for people to stare at.

"No; but if that's so you're lucky. They stare at me till I want to knock their heads off. Why, they come here and march right in and ask me—well, you stand off there and I'll show you how they do. There, now; that's about right."

Then the speaker stepped into the street, and returned with his hat in his hand, and walked up gingerly and said:

"Are you the wickedest man in New York?"

"Yes."

"John Allen?"

"Yes."

"*You?*"

"Yes."

"Good God!"

And then they walk around me this way, and then sidle around t'other way, and examine the back of my head, and stoop down and feel my legs. And then they go off mumbling to themselves, as if they can't possibly understand it, anyhow. Now you know that bothered me like sin at first, but it don't now. I've learned a trick. When they ask me questions, I ask them another. I am like the Irishman. The priest met him one day, and says:

"How's this, Paddy, that you've not been to the church of late?"

"Be me sowl, seein' it's your riverence, I can't answer ye, but if 'twere the Protestant blackguard over beyant, I could do't."

"Very well, then, Paddy, said the priest, walking away a bit; "now, I'm coming toward ye a ripresentative of the Protestant minister, and so ye can answer me, Paddy; how is it ye've not been to church of late?"

"Moind your own business, and get out of this, ye d—d ould Protestant limb of the divil."

Of the Sherman House at Chicago he says: "They gave me a room there away up. I do not know exactly how high, but water boils up there at 160 degrees. I went up in a dumb-waiter which was attached to a balloon. It was not a suitable place for a bedchamber, but it was a prominent attitude for an observatory. The furniture consisted of a table, a camp stool, a washboard, a German dictionary and a patent medicine almanac for 1842. I do not know whether there was a bed or not—I didn't notice. However, I was glad I got that room, for I stayed there an hour and took notes of an instructive conversation which was going on in an adjoining apartment. I overheard the following legend:

No, she wouldn't marry me. You were misinformed. It was broken off, and in the saddest way. I was not in the least to blame, upon my word and honor, though neither the girl nor her father, the deacon, ever believed me, or ever forgave me. It was during the big election canvass, when Lincoln ran the first time. Two-thirds of the honest deacon's soul were in religion, and the other third was in politics—Lincoln man. I never was a scoffer at religion in my life, but he half believed I was. Well, there was to be a political powwow in the village church where he lived, on a Thursday night, and he was to preside. I never thought anything about the matter, but Williams hailed me one afternoon, offered me a seat in his buggy, and away we started. It was Wednesday—curse the almanac—but we never thought of it. Going into town, some devilish instinct put it into my head that it should help my case along if I marched into church with a rail on my shoulder, seeing that the deacon and the girl would both be there. So I got a rail and we came into town shouting and making a grand to-do generally. As we went by the church windows I caught a glimpse of her bonnet and plenty other bonnets, and I was happy. I shouldered my rail and marched in. The houseful of men and women were all quiet, and the old deacon was standing up in the altar saying something splendid! I went a booming up the aisle with my rail, swinging my hat and whooping:

"Hoo-ray for Old Abe—hoo-ray for the Illinois rail-splitter!"

But never a yelp out of that audience. I quit right in my tracks. The deacon said:

"Sir, we were engaged in addressing the Throne of Grace. This unseemly exhibition is ill-fitted to the solemnities of a prayer-meeting."

I never felt so sick in my life, John. I never felt so much like taking a walk. And don't you know, as I stood up there before that congregation, I'd have given a million dollars for somebody to take that rail out for me. But, no; I had to sneak out with it myself. I threw it down and went up to where there was a board fence, and practiced climbing backward and forward through a knot-hole for as much as an hour. But my goose was cooked. You know. It was all up between me and that family.

And so endeth the legend. Perhaps I had no right to listen to it; but I did, anyhow.

I have visited the tomb of Washington, in Chicago, and also the birthplace of Homer and Michael Angelo, and then adjourned to Cleveland, a stirring, enterprising city of 100,000 inhabitants. Did you know that they claim 300,000 for Chicago? Cleveland contains one of the finest streets in America—Euclid avenue. Euclid is buried at one end of it—the old original Euclid that invented the algebra, misfortune overtake him! It is devoted to dwelling houses entirely, and it costs you $100,000 to "come in." Therefore none of your poor white trash can live in that street. You have to be redolent of that odor of sanctity which comes with cash. The dwellings are very large, are often very pretentious in the matter of architecture, and the grassy and flowery "yards" they stand in are something marvellous—being from 100 to 300 feet front and 900 feet deep!—a front on the avenue and another front on Lake Erie.

I had a very good time visiting. In another city I fell out of a wagon backward and broke my neck in two pieces. Another time I fell in the river, and when I was coming up the bank I got kicked by a horse. Altogether I had a splendid time. I have to lecture a great deal in the West this winter, and I expect to have some more fun.

RITUALISM.

Letter from Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts.

A circular letter to the clergy and congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Massachusetts has been issued by Bishop Manton Eastburn, enjoining them to discard innovations upon their "ancient and settled order of public worship." The pastoral letter on this subject put forth by the House of Bishops at the close of the late General Convention, and the resolutions of that body against any change in the order of service until the next General Convention shall decide upon the matter, are quoted to enforce the appeal which he makes that simplicity of worship shall be maintained and innovations and novelties rejected. What these latter are he thus specifies:

The placing of lights upon the Communion table, except for the purpose of aiding the sight—the burning of incense—making the sign of the cross except when directed by the rubric in the Baptismal Office—elevation of the elements at the Lord's Supper—the wearing of any vestments except those so long exclusively used, namely: the surplice with the black scarf and bands, and the gown—and, lastly, the making of reverences to the Lord's Table, such as bowing before it, reading any part of the morning and evening prayer with the back to the people, and turning toward the Table at the saying or singing of the Gloria Patri, or while the ascription to the Trinity is pronounced after the sermon—all of these practices being either imitations of Popery, or symbolical of Romish views of the Lord's Supper, and derogatory to the one "full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction," made by our Lord Jesus Christ "for the sins of the whole world."

There are some other changes which have been introduced within a few years, and to which my own feelings are strongly opposed, as being contrary to the practice of our Church ever since its beginning in this country—such as processional hymns, so called; surpliced choirs, intoning the prayers and flowers upon the communion table and elsewhere in the church; but of which I have said nothing. I commend what has now been written to the clergy of this diocese; and, at the same time, would express the hope that church wardens and vestrymen, and others in our various congregations, will manfully stand by the ancient simplicity of our worship, and discountenance any departures from past usage. Order, and decency, and solemnity, in conducting divine service, let us ever strive to promote; but God forbid that we should give a Popish interpretation to our Protestant liturgy by performing it in a Romish manner.

☞ Mark Twain writes: "Cleveland contains one of the finest streets in America—Euclid avenue. Euclid is buried at one end of it—the old original Euclid that invented the algebra, misfortune overtake him. It is devoted to dwelling-houses entirely, and it costs you $100,000 to 'come in.' Therefore, none of your poor white trash can live in that street. You have to be redolent of that odor of sanctity which comes with cash. The dwellings are very large, are often pretty pretentious in the manner of architecture, and the grassy and flowery 'yards' they stand in are something marvelous—being from 100 to 300 feet front and 900 feet deep—a front on the avenue and another front on Lake Erie."

FOREIGN.

Bloodless Adjustment of the Eastern Question Probable.

Conference of the Powers Proposed.

SPAIN TRANQUIL.

LOPEZ WANTS TO BE RECONCILED TO THE UNITED STATES.

&c., &c., &c.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

CONFERENCE TO SETTLE THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Morning Telegraph prints a telegram from Berlin announcing that Prussia has called a conference of the Great Powers to peaceably settle the question between Turkey and Greece.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

Messrs. Hadfield and Bazley, members of Parliament, have presented a memorial to Reverdy Johnson requesting him to urge the United States to adopt a system of penny postage between the two countries. The memorial is signed by hundreds of members of Parliament. The Times favors the memorial, and says if time had been afforded doubtless all the members of Parliament would have signed it.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

The report of the proposed conference on the Eastern question is fully confirmed. The Vienna Presse, government organ, says semi-officially that the plan originated with Russia and was backed by Prussia, and that the scheme is favored by Austria and Italy. The effort to settle the question without bloodshed will undoubtedly be successful.

FRANCE.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Senora Olasaga was to-day officially received by the Emperor as Ambassador from Spain.

CARLIST DISTURBANCES

have occurred in Navarre, and fourteen persons have been arrested for participation in them.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Moniteur to-day, in a leading editorial, says that active movements of the Great Powers give hope that diplomacy, by the exercise of moderation, will allay the Eastern troubles. The Public Newspaper says that Russia approves of the proposition of Prussia, to unite England, France and Austria on the Turco-Greek difficulty.

GREECE.

CREDIT ASKED.

ATHENS, Dec. 23.—The Government has asked of the Chambers a credit of one hundred million drachmas.

PORTS TO BE FORTIFIED.

The ports of Paros and Dalras are to be fortified.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN.

ATHENS, Dec. 23.—The Ministry are still engaged in the discussion of means of defence for the country, but no formal steps have yet been taken in that direction.

PRUSSIA.

GONE TO ST. PETERSBURG.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—The Prince of Montegro has gone to St. Petersburg.

A PROTEST.

The provincial correspondent of the semi-official newspaper says the great powers have united in an effort to dissuade the Sublime Porte from expelling Greeks from Turkey. The intended expulsion includes those in Servia and Roumania.

TURKEY.

INSTRUCTIONS PEACEFUL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—It is semi-officially announced that the Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pascha, has informed the authorities in the Island of Syria that his instructions from Constantinople are peaceful, and that he had only asked that the Erosis be taken to the Syrians by the French and Austrian steamers to await trial by the Greek naval officers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COMING TO HIS SENSES.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Moniteur has late Paraguayan advices which say that the position of Lopez is critical in consequence of his difficulties with the United States, and that he will probably seek reconciliation with the American Government. The Moniteur also states that Paraguay continues to make energetic resistance to the movements of the allied army.

SPAIN.

TRANQUIL.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The country is entirely tranquil. The Government proposes to make material changes in the colonial magistracy.

SOUTHERN RECUPERATION.

Progress of the Material Development of the South.

[From the New York Herald, Dec. 21.]

According to the report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner the ten Southern States paid into the National Treasury, during the year ending June 30, 1868, the handsome sum of over thirty-two millions and three-quarters. This is a large increase over previous years since the war, and shows that the South is again on the high road to wealth and influence. One reason to be assigned for this improvement in the prosperity of the South is the cessation in the wild, silly, and bombastic effusions of her stump speakers and partisan journals, and the substitution in their place of sound talk and sensible reasoning in favor of encouraging immigration from all parts of the world to the fair and favored sunny Southern land. For example, we have now before us a long and carefully-prepared paper, issued upon the authority of the State Agricultural Society of Georgia, in regard to the establishment of a regular system of immigration to that State. It is proposed to organize a board of commissioners who shall constitute a bureau of immigration, with auxiliaries at prominent points in Europe, for the encouragement of the immigration of industrious communities from the old world to the new, and by a process that will place the cost of transportation to the immigrants at a nominal figure. The Legislature of Georgia cannot do a better thing to enhance the interests of the State than to encourage this movement. The idea of the infusion of white European labor into the cultivation of the products of the South may be unpopular with those who think that the negro is the only proper toiler in the broad fields and plantations of that section. But, as the South is now situated, the great difficulty is to obtain laborers at any price; and when the whites make their appearance to fill the vacuum caused by the change in the political condition of the negroes the latter as a class will be stimulated to resume their old employments, and thus afford to the South what it so much needs—a partial supply of practical and skilled labor. No European immigrant need be afraid of going to the South and remaining unemployed if he chooses to work. We refer especially to the agricultural class. The field for the employment of such labor in the South is next to inexhaustible; and as the agricultural communities are formed, then come the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, the artizen, the professional man; and the cheerful, busy, thrifty air the region now assumes bespeaks for it the presence of an industrious, intelligent and frugal population.

But it is not in the improved character of the agricultural element alone that the South shows signs of progress. We find that Northern capital seeks investment in Southern railroads and lines of steamers—that there is a hearty and generous competition among commercial men in prominent Southern ports to make theirs the particular point of departure for Southern products destined for the North and Europe. The great cry is for "through traffic" for the transportation of cotton direct from Memphis to New York. Mobile is becoming jealous of Charleston as a port of clearance. Savannah and Charleston always were jealous of each other, and in the pending contest for superiority it will be found that the city which shows the most liberality and good sense in the treatment of those who traffic with her merchants will win in the end. The great want of New Orleans for a long time, and a want that has retarded her commercial growth, has been a grain elevator. She now possesses one, the largest in the country, and we will find that a fair proportion of the contents of the granaries of the West will ere long find a natural outlet to the ocean by way of New Orleans and the mouths of the Mississippi.

But the case as it stands at present is for the South to encourage, by all the means within its power, the development of its own boundless resources, to invite immigration by offering the most liberal terms possible to the European who, with his family wishes to improve his fortunes and establish a permanent, comfortable and independent home for himself and posterity. The reports of violence in the South may tend to prevent the timid from seeking that part of the country for a permanent settlement; but, besides these reports being greatly exaggerated, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of improved and unimproved lands in the South where the farmer or planter is as safe in his person and his property is as secure as in the most settled farming districts of the North and West. Furthermore, the fire-eating disposition of the Southern leaders has vastly toned down, if it be not entirely extinct. We have just seen how two of the principal chiefs of the rebellion have gone into the business of insuring lives and property, and it is not likely they will very soon recur to their former occupation of destroying both. Hence let the European immigrant and every other immigrant who wishes to enjoy a life of comfort, contentment, and independence con over the advantages afforded by our beautiful and inviting Southern lands, occupy and improve them, raise great crops of cotton and corn, which are better than pure gold, and thus augment the general wealth of the great American nation.

☞ Dickens has received about $8,000 as his share of the dramatization of "No Thoroughfare" in Paris.

POLITICAL MORALITY.

Extract from Geo. W. Curtis' Lecture—A Few Licks at the Political Shortcomings of the Radicals.

The principle I lay down is that the rule for the one does not differ from the rule for the many. Of course I do not deny that practical politics, as the name imports, is expediency. It involves a choice of methods, but a bad means to a good end, and an innocent means to a good end are equally intolerable. When a man is so situated that he must move in some way, it is undoubtedly his duty to determine which is the best way to move under the circumstances. But what is true of private is true of public action, and it is neither right nor expedient to do as a citizen what you will not do as a man. If, for instance, it is your duty to pay your debts, in the spirit in which they were contracted, and not by the letter, it is infamous for the State to obtain money under false pretences, and attempt to shirk its payment under cover of a strict interpretation of the letter of the contract, and the statesman who teaches that is only a political Fagin, instructing a nation how to become scoundrels. Says Burke: "It is not what a lawyer tells me what I may do, but what manhood, reason, and justice tells me I may do." Had England heeded that wise man she would now be a hated rival or an oppressive ruler, but the queen and mother of nations. All history is an illustration of this. The maxim of Robert Walpole was: "Every man has his price" and his politics were a system of dishonesty. Thackeray says of him: "He cared no more for the people than his master did. But with his hireling House of Commons he defended liberty for us, and with his incredulity he kept superstition down. Presently we come to the reign of George II., and we see the harvest. Where was liberty then; where religion? Louis Philippe took a leaf from Walpole's book and ruled France upon the same principle. What happened? France slipped from under his grasp into bloody revolution, and from that to an imperial despotism. The British colonial system is another illustration. Every colony of Great Britain, except Australia, has cost Great Britain more in blood and treasure than it has been worth to her, because her policy has been one of injustice to them. Her policy in Ireland has been such that not the wildest Irish fanatic has denounced it in severer terms than the noblest and best Englishmen have done. For 600 years that policy has been a thorn in the side of England, and now when Disraeli, because the people of England insist upon a little justice in the treatment of Ireland, retires from the government, he says there is in Ireland, of course, a little discontent. The Irishman is a very imaginative being, and he lives in a very damp climate, and near to a melancholy ocean. O no, Disraeli, it is not the fog in the atmosphere of Ireland, but the iron of injustice in the Irishman's heart. Good-bye, Disraeli, and welcome John Bright. Walpole retires and right and justice come in as John Bright takes his seat in the British Cabinet. (Applause.) But England, as we know, is a hardened old sinner; let us come, then, to that fair saint, America. I hear John Mason say: "Gentlemen, by an inscrutable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national injustice." I hear John Rutledge reply: "Religion, morality, and justice have nothing to do with politics." (The lecturer here in a lengthy figurative passage described the nation as adhering to the latter principle, and its foundation becoming gradually though unconsciously weakened.) In 1852, Daniel Webster stands, on the 4th of July, in the noonday sun, and declares "The Union grows every day stronger and stronger in the green heart of the people." In 1858, Rufus Choate says: "Who does, and who ought to make us afraid?" In 1860, Edward Everett declares: "The United States are fulfilling the glorious expectations of their beginning." The words are still quivering upon his prudent lips, when suddenly the tremendous typhoon of the civil war strikes the quivering ship, and the nation is awakened from the thrall of Rutledge, and the words of George Mason ring through the heart and conscience of the land, "Providence punishes national sins by national calamities." And yet what have we learned from all this experience? What is the first spectacle we see after the war is over? It is that of the President of the United States and his Cabinet going ostentatiously across the country to lay the corner stone in honor of a monument to Stephen A. Douglas, who said twelve years ago, "I do not care whether slavery is fought up or fought down." To this Seward answers with his famous apothegm of the irrepressible conflict between liberty and slavery. And yet again four years afterward, his foot also stumbling, he links the name of Douglas with those of Washington and Lincoln. Coming to the practical duties of the people as he conceived them, Mr. Curtis said: An ardent member of my own party said to me once: "I tell you, sir, that is a nasty State, and I hope we have done nasty work enough in it to carry it." There are successes that are failures. If a State is carried by nasty work this year, it will require nastier next year, and the nastiest party will carry it. Nothing can supply the want of honesty, honor, political morality. In this country we are so fascinated by energy, smartness, success, that we have forgot all else. We have no need to invite us to admire the former, but there is to teach us to appreciate honesty. It is well for us to think of the gentleman who had two friends—Smith, who was a fool; and Jones, who was a knave. "And which do you prefer?" "Well," was the answer, "when Smith calls I go to sleep, but when Jones comes I do not dare to." It is more dangerous to have smart, unscrupulous men in power than honester men of less ability.

There is much regret expressed that a certain tanner, once of Galena, now of Washington, does not talk more. But does not character talk better than words? In electing General Grant we have not called cleverness, but character, to the Presidency of the Republic, (Applause). Upon the topic of party discipline and party fidelity, Mr. Curtis said: "The way to teach parties to nominate good men is not to vote for bad men. It is your inalienable right to scratch your ticket. But you say scratching the ticket breaks down the party. Well, if your refusing to vote for bad men will break down your party, then it ought to broken down. Among the topics of the remaining part of Mr. Curtis's address were the alleged frauds in the circulation of bogus naturalization papers in New York, and the attempt to bully the Senate into impeaching Andrew Johnson, both of which he denounced in good set terms. He closed with a statement of the doctrine that the problem of our future government is to be solved by education. The question of the day, he said, is not how to limit the ballot, but how we can enlarge it safely. Political power is henceforth in this country to be derived from manhood, and, as I think, from womanhood, (applause) and not from property or rank. Our national development hitherto has had two great hindrances—slaves and foreign emigration.

THE INDIANA KUKLUX.

They Promise a Little Further Diversion.

The following long and lengthy document is said to be the manifesto recently issued by the Seymour Kuklux:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIANA VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Salus Populi Suprema Lex."

WHEREAS, It became necessary for this organization to meet out summary punishment to the leaders of the thieves, robbers, murderers, and desperadoes, who for many years defied law and order, and threatened the lives and property of honest citizens of this portion of Indiana, and as the late fearful tragedy at New Albany testifies that justice is slow but sure, we promulgate this our pronunciamento, for the purpose of justifying to the world, and particularly to the State of Indiana, any future action which we may take.

We deeply deplore the necessity which called our organization into existence; but the laws of our State are so defective that, as they now stand on the statute books, they all favor criminals going unwhipt of justice. A retrospective view will show that in this respect we speak only the truth.

Having first lopped off the branches, and finally uprooted the tree of evil which was in our midst, in defiance of us and our laws, we beg to be allowed to rest here, and be not again forced to take the law into our own hands. We are loth to shed blood again, and will not do so unless compelled in defense of our lives.

A WARNING.

We are well aware that at the present time a combination of the few remaining thieves, their friends and sympathizers, has been formed against us, and have threatened all kinds of vengeance against persons whom they suppose to belong to this organization. They threaten assassination in every form, and that they will commit arson in such ways as will defy legal detection. The carrying out in whole, or in part, of each and any of these designs is the only thing that will again cause us to rise in our own defense. The following named persons are solemnly warned that their designs and opinions are known, and that they cannot, unknown to us, make a move toward retaliation: Wilk Reno, Clinton Reno, Trick Reno, James Greer, Stephen Greer, Fee Johnson, Chris. Price, Harvey Needham, Meade Fislar, Mart Lowe, Roland Lee, William Sparks, Jesse Thompson, William Hare, William Biggers, James Fislar, Pollard Able.

If the above named individuals desire to remain in our midst, to pursue honest callings, and otherwise conduct themselves as law abiding citizens, we will protect them always. If, however, they commence their devilish designs against us, our property, or any good citizens of this district, we will rise but once more; do not trifle with us; for if you do we will follow you to the bitter end, and give you a "short shrift and a hempen collar." As to this, our actions in the past will be a guarantee for our conduct in the future.

We trust this will have a good effect. We repeat, we are very loth again to take life, and hope we shall never more be necessitated to take the law into our own hands.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

December 21, 1868.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Gross Abuse of it—A Case in Point.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 23d.]

Let us state a case in point: There came to the Cincinnati postoffice, yesterday, five mail bags filled with a paper called the New York Mercantile Journal, amounting in all to about five thousand copies. Each of these papers bore the frank of John Lynch, M. C. Upon refering to the Congressional directory, we find that John Lynch, M. C., is from Portland, Maine. We also find that his name is not written but stamped upon the wrappers. Now, how did the New York publisher come into the possession of Mr. Lynch's stamp? Did he forge the name? Did he purchase it of Mr. Lynch? Or how did he come to use it? On the papers sent to this postoffice alone, the postage of which the Government has been defrauded amounts to $100. Probably 100,000 copies of the paper were sent out altogether, on which the postage would be $2,000. The New York publisher could well afford to pay Mr. Lynch $1,000 for the use of the stamp, and if Mr. Lynch's stamp is in the market he doubtless realizes a handsome income from the sale of it.

Mr. Lynch, we are sorry to say, is a Republican. We suppose he is no worse than many other members of Congress who practice similar abuses, but there is no excuse for the fraud, and it should not save Mr. Lynch from expulsion.

A member of Congress found guilty of stealing $2,000 from the Treasury would be expelled. Why should a member who practices a fraud upon the Postoffice Department be spared?

BLACK AND WHITE.

The Son of Miscegenating Parents in Pursuit of His Patrimony.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 22d.]

A proceeding of considerable general interest and great legal importance, has just been heard by Judge Leland, of the LaSalle county Circuit Court. This is a proceeding in chancery, in which William H. Wheeler is the complainant, and John G. Nattinger and others are defendants. The investigation of this case involves an adjudication as to where the social relation of husband and wife commences, at the same time that it calls for judgment in the matter of trusteeship, as to whether the declaration of the trustee overrides the understanding of the beneficiary.

One Peter McHenry, a quadroon, escaped from slavery and located in Chataqua, New York, some time in the year 1830. Some time in the year 1834, or, perhaps, in 1835, he made his way, by canal or navigation, to Chicago, and arrived here, the first descendant of a black mother in the city. He worked in some of the hotels or inns of that day, as a cook, until 1846, and became somewhat well known to the more ancient of our citizens. In the year 1837 he courted an Irish woman named Mary Cavanaugh, and they took up their abode together, living and being recognized the one by the other as husband and wife. Their neighbors so reported them also to the time of the woman's death, which occurred some time in 1849, at Ottawa, in this State.

While living in Chicago, McHenry, who was better known as "Old Black Pete," acquired considerable property. At one time he owned the lot on which the Jones School now stands. And to him a child was born. This was some time in the year 1838. The child proved to be very white, and as the *quasi* wife did not bear the best character for matrimonial rectitude, and as she was certainly given to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, Pete became somewhat suspicious as to the paternity of the infant. A second child was, however, born with evident traces of black blood, and this event seems to have subdued the jealousy of the man. From that time the boy, now known as James Cavanagh, was treated, by the colored father, as his son, called by that title, and treated with great consideration and kindness. The child of the colored countenance died young. The father and mother moved to Ottawa, taking with them the elder boy. They lived in their new home together as one family until 1849, and then the Irish wife or mistress died.

Old Black Pete now married, his wife being of his own race, a manumitted slave, who had been brought from Guinea, in a slave ship, in the year 1808, just prior to the prohibition of the slave trade. The boy, it would appear, ashamed of this new association, quit his home, returned to Chicago, and sought refuge with the relations of his mother. Then he first dropped the name of McHenry and assumed that of his mother, Cavanagh. Old Black Pete came to the city in search of him, but he was hidden away from him during his visit, and, almost broken-hearted, Pete returned to his home, to die shortly afterward, which was in 1853.

In February, 1851, Pete had bought of a man named Tyler, of Ottawa, a lot of ground situated opposite the present Clinton House, a property of considerable value. Being an escaped slave, he feared, it would seem, to take the title in his own name. He therefore caused the conveyance to be made to Messrs. Glover & Cook, attorneys, of Ottawa. In 1852, some eighteen months after the purchase, it is claimed, these gentlemen executed a declaration of trust, in which it is declared that the property is held in fee for Peter McHenry during his natural life, and after his death for one Julius McHenry. Old Pete then died intestate, and, in 1857, no Julius McHenry appearing, Messrs. Glover & Cook conveyed the premises to John G. Nattinger (defendant) upon trusts not provided for in the declaration of trust, among which is that the defendant should provide for Pete's widow (the negress) who is now dead. The white son at length came to hear that the property was left, and he speedily took steps to institute suit to recover it, asking that the defendant be declared a trustee, and that, as such trustee, he make a deed to him of the estate.

On the part of this young man, it is contended that the name Julius McHenry was inserted in the declaration of trust executed by Glover & Cook by mistake, and that the intention was to insert his name James, and that the estate in McHenry was complete at the moment of the conveyance to Glover & Cook, and that estate could not be divested and cast in another direction by any act of Glover & Cook, unless the person enabled to declare the further trust, viz., McHenry, should do it by an instrument in writing; that it ceased to be a resulting trust when they attempted to cast it upon a stranger, not an heir of McHenry, and was then an express trust, and should have been manifested in writing by McHenry, &c. If this proposition be true, then the estate goes to the legal heirs of Peter McHenry, whereupon it is claimed that this white boy, James Cavanagh, alias James McHenry, is the sole heir of Old Black Pete.

The actual regular marriage of old Pete and this Irishwoman cannot be proved, but complainant takes the position that a present agreement to be man and wife followed by cohabitation and a recognition of each other as husband and wife, constitutes a marriage and is as binding as if celebrated in facie ecclesiæ.

But the statute of the State of Illinois, as it then existed, made null and void all marriages in this State between negroes and whites, and affixes a penalty, viz: thirty-nine lashes and imprisonment for a year. To which the complainant replies that the common law permits such marriages, and as the common law is presumed to obtain in all the sister States of this Union the court must presume that the marriage took place where there were no provisions against it. Inasmuch as the court will always presume an act moral rather than immoral, legal rather than illegal, and inasmuch as the people lived together openly and without molestation as husband and wife, the presumption of law must be that they lived together legally, and were not guilty of any crime, which they would have been had they not been legally married.

Further the complainant contended the law absolute—that in the recognition of a child, as one's own, the law presumed it to be a legitimate child, and that the status of the parties at the time of the generation was lawful wedlock, as well as that after the death of parents, the law will indulge the most favorable presumptions in favor of legitimacy. It was also contended that although the child, born in lawful wedlock of parents, one of whom is black, may seem to be white, yet that no court can presume that the negro was not his actual father, the rule of law being that where access between husband and wife is possible or has happened, during the period when the child could have been begotten, and there is no impotency, then the law excludes all evidence tending to show the child illegitimate. The presumption of legitimacy is conclusive.

On behalf of the defense, Mr. George C. Campbell, of Ottawa, made the following positions:

That there was no mistake of the name of Julius for James McHenry, but that there was a colored boy presented by "Old Pete," whom he called his boy, Julius; and here he introduced some evidence tending to show that Pete had left a slave wife and children in the South, and claiming that Julius was his child born in slavery. That whether Julius McHenry was his son or not, yet that there was such a person as Julius, and if an entire stranger, yet by this declaration of trust he would take the property, claiming this declaration to be simply the putting in writing what the agreement had been at the time of the conveyance to Glover & Cook. That the property had not been wholly paid for by McHenry at the time of the conveyance in trust, and that they had advanced part of the money, and held the title as their own until such time as McHenry had paid them the whole of the purchase money, which was at the date the declaration of trust was executed. That by the law of the State marriages between negroes and whites were null and void, and that there could be no legitimate offspring from such a union; and that this white boy, James, could not be the son of a negro, though born in lawful wedlock, and, therefore, illegitimate.

THE BOARD OF MUSIC TRADE RING.

How Composers are Done For in this Country.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 20th].

Boards of all kinds, when composed of human timber, are open to many objections, and the Board of Music Trade is no exception to the rule. Every summer, at some watering place, while others are thinking only of enjoyment and disporting in the surf, those arch conspirators meet together to plot against the rights and welfare of unhappy composers and to rivet the chains still closer on their already heavy manacled limbs. Their plan of operation is as follows: Any composer who has had the manliness or spirit to lift up his voice against the oppression of the publishers is marked out and there is no chance afforded him should he dare to offend any member of this "ring." Every meeting brings new regulations of price and strengthens the monopoly. This board has the power to crush the hopes of any composer who may have the presumption to publish his own works, for they only exchange music with each other, and all other compositions are carefully kept out of the market. The publishers also persist in forcing into public notice and public patronage such compositions as they wish, no matter how trashy they may be. We have often heard customers, both in this city and in the West, repeatedly ask for certain pieces which were real gems, and the answer each time has been, "Those works are out of print at present and out of fashion also, but here is something which is all the rage." Pretty custodians of art those people are! At the same time the fault does not always lie with the publisher. Were it not for the few honorable exceptions, who reflect the highest credit on the musical profession, there would be little to say in favor of composers. A large proportion of them are deserving of no mercy or defence, on account of their sneaking and treacherous manner of transacting business with publishers, and if the latter beat them at their own game the verdict of all probably will be "served them right." But it is not of such we speak. We only propose to defend the honorable and meritorious composer, who is actuated by a love of art, as well as his own interests, and who is cheated out of the fruit of his labor by a rapacious publisher. There are evils on both sides, and while we denounce monopoly and foul play in the publisher we unhesitatingly oppose unjust demands, breach of contract and double dealing on the part of the composer. Many of the latter species have a black mark after their names in the books of half the music stores in this country. But this is no reason why respectable composers should be placed in the same category.

☞ An order was issued in Richmond, last week, signed by General Butterfield and General O. Brown, restoring to General Henry A. Wise his property in Princess Anne county. The only conditions made in the restoration of this farm are, that General Wise shall not demand of the Freedmen's Bureau payment for damages done his land, or rent for it whilst it was in the possession of the Bureau. The order is to take effect on the 1st of January. The negroes occupying the farm will be ejected by the military, if necessary.

GEORGIA.

A Congressional Post Mortem Examination of the late Reconstructed.

The following is the debate in the United States Senate on the 21st inst. on the condition of Georgia:

[From the Washington Globe, 21.]

I.

THAT CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Pomeroy—I ask leave, without previous notice, to introduce a bill relating to the State of Georgia. I would not have introduced this bill if I had seen in any of the other bills on this subject a mode of relief which I thought would be the most easy of attainment for that State. I find that the constitutional convention of Georgia did not dissolve, but adjourned for one year, subject to be called together if Congress should require anything further in relation to reconstruction. But the difficulty with the constitution of Georgia is that it prescribed no qualification for holding office. This bill simply provides for the reassembling of that convention, requiring of them to put in a qualification for holding office not in conflict with the amendment of the Constitution of the United States called the fourteenth article, and then to submit that constitution thus amended to Congress; and when approved, then for the reassembling of their State Legislature organized according to the constitution. That, I think, will reconstruct the State of Georgia; at any rate that is my bill.

By unanimous consent leave was granted to introduce bill (S. No. 716) to provide for the reassembling of the constitutional convention of the State of Georgia, and prescribing the duties of the same; and it was read twice by its title.

II.

BUNSBYISMS.

Mr. Edmunds—I wish to say, in connection with the observation of my friend from Kansas, that one of the chief virtues of the constitution of Georgia, which has been recently adopted, is that it does not have any qualifications touching the right to hold office, but gives that right to every citizen of the State "without regard to race, color, or previous condition," as the technical phrase is. If my friend means to say that he thinks its construction is to legalize the conduct of that body that called itself a Legislature which met there a while ago, and to hold that that body acted in accordance with its fundamental law in expelling nearly one-third of its members because there was a different shade of complexion to them, then I think he is decidedly mistaken.

Mr. Pomeroy—If the Senator, as I presume he has, has read the constitution carefully, he will see that it is silent on the question of holding office.

Mr. Edmunds—Exactly.

Mr. Pomeroy—What the Senator says is only implied. The facts are that that constitutional convention before it adjourned legalized, if any constitutional convention can do it, all the laws of the State not in conflict with the constitution; and the constitution expressly providing nothing in relation to holding office, it legalized, as they construed it, the old law of the State, which was that no colored man should hold office. The constitution which we accepted legalized that old law. There being nothing in the constitution against it, they have construed that that was binding on the Legislature.

Mr. Edmunds—Do you think that is a correct construction?

Mr. Pomeroy—I do not think it is; but that is their construction.

Mr. Stewart—I think the constitution of Georgia is a little more than silent. I do not think it is silent on this subject. The first section provides who shall be citizens of the State; all who are born in the State and all who are naturalized under the laws of the United States. Then the section that does prescribe the qualification of members of the Legislature says that they shall be citizens.

Mr. Pomeroy—They are all citizens. Women are citizens, but not voters.

Mr. Stewart—It says all male citizens over the age of twenty-one years; so that I think the constitution of Georgia, by a fair construction, guarantees to all the male citizens of the State over the age of twenty-one years, not convicted of crime and laboring under no disabilities of that character, the right to hold the office of member of the Legislature. I think that is very clear. It can bear no other fair construction.

III.

ONE CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Pomeroy—The fact that a Constitution provides that all the citizens of the State shall have equal rights is not construed in any of the States to mean that they have equal political rights. The Constitution of Georgia does say that all male citizens of a prescribed age may vote; but it is not all the voters who are entitled to hold office, as they construe it, because they had a law legalized by this constitutional convention prohibiting a certain class from holding office. We accepted the Constitution with that provision, and I want the constitutional convention to reassemble, it having provided for its reassembling if called together, and adjust that question. I do not want it left to construction. One lawyer or judge may construe it in one way and another in another. This question of holding office should not be left to construction.

Mr. Howard—I merely rise to make an inquiry of the honorable Senator who last addressed the chair, whether the bill he has now presented contemplates any alteration or change in the operation of the act which we passed at the last session authorizing the re-admission of the several recently insurrectionary States into the Union?

Mr. Pomeroy—The provisions of that act are held in abeyance.

IV.

ANOTHER LIKEWISE AND OTHERWISE.

Mr. Howard—Let me call the Senator's attention to a clause in the first section of that act: "That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the Legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and known as article fourteen," upon certain fundamental conditions which do not relate to this subject. The query which I wish to put to the honorable Senator is this: whether or not the right of that State has not already become fixed and unalterable by our own legislation, and by the compliance on the part of the Legislature of Georgia with those terms? It is, I think, an important question. I desire to know whether the bill he has now introduced has in view the alteration of the act to which I have alluded, and if so, upon what ground he bases it.

V.

SIR ORACLE SPEAKS.

Mr. Pomeroy—The bill which I have introduced suspends the action of that law until after the State has been recognized by the reception of its members in both branches of Congress. The reconstruction act that we passed did not contemplate that our action should be final on the question until their members were received; but when the members from these States were received in the two Houses of Congress that completed the work of reconstruction, so far as Congress had anything to do with it. Until that period, however, they are still subject to the legislation of Congress; and, indeed, I do not know but that they are afterward. They certainly are up to that time. This bill contemplates the reassembling of the constitutional convention of Georgia to complete this work. They anticipated that other things might be required of them, and they adjourned to another time for that purpose. The year is not out.

VI.

A BACK-HANDED LICK.

Mr. Davis—Mr. President, I understand that the reconstruction laws have been carried out by the State of Georgia; that a portion of her people have formed a constitution in obedience to the mandates of the reconstruction laws, as they are termed. The honorable Senator from Kansas nods his assent. I would modify that by saying the "destruction laws," if he would accept the modification. Now what is the main purpose and principle of the bill introduced by the honorable Senator? It is to dictate to the people of Georgia, through their convention, which has continued its existence by an adjournment, a particular principle or clause in their constitution. The honorable Senator from Kansas is a very able statesman and a very able constitutional lawyer, and I should be obliged to him if he would suggest to me and to the Senate from whence the Senate derives the power to pass such a bill. If he will give me a legitimate authority for the exercise of such a power, and satisfy me that it is wise, just and prudent to exercise that power in the form which he proposes, I will vote for the measure.

VII.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Pomeroy—The form which I propose is simply the form which has been used in the reconstruction acts. The bill does not require of them any particular qualification for holding office, but only that they shall make a qualification in harmony with the Constitution of the United States as amended by the fourteenth article. If they refuse or neglect to do it, it will still be in the power of Congress to receive or reject their members.

WHICH IS NOT O. K.

Mr. Davis—The honorable Senator has ignored my question. I did not ask him what the reconstruction laws were, or what the convention of Georgia had done in their effort to execute the reconstruction laws, but to tell me the source of power which would authorize Congress to pass the bill which he has now introduced.

VIII.

WHAT "I" THINK.

Mr. Pomeroy—The source of power I apprehend to be the same that existed in Congress at the time of the passage of the reconstruction acts. I hold that we obtained the right to legislate for the States in rebellion by the surrender. The difficulty between the Senator from Kentucky and myself is that I believe the Union cause triumphed, and that in that triumph the rebels surrendered everything that was in controversy between the parties; and one of the things in controversy between the parties was the dogma of State authority over the General Government. They held, and the Democratic party generally have held, that in this Government of ours there were some thirty-seven sovereigns, and that therefore Congress could not legislate for a State; but I apprehend that that dogma of State rights and State sovereignty was surrendered when they gave up their old horses and commissary stores to General Grant and General Sherman; that is, they surrendered not merely the materials of the war, but they surrendered the elements of the war, all that went to make up the controversy and the issue between the parties. They surrendered what they went to war about. They surrendered the question of State rights over slavery, State sovereignty as against the General Government. We acquired the right to legislate for them by that surrender.

IX.

WHY THIS THUSNESS?

Mr. Davis—That is the most extraordinary explanation of the principle I have ever yet heard, that a State raising an insurrection or rebellion against the General Government may upon its military coercion surrender its sovereignty and all of its rights into the hands of the General Government. Will the honorable Senator inform me whence the General Government derives its authority to become the depository of such power, and whence States acquire their power to surrender the sovereignty and the reserved rights of the people in the hands of the General Government or any victorious generals acting under the authority of the General Government?

X.

REASONS AS PLENTY AS BLACKBERRIES.

MR. Pomeroy—It does not follow that the State surrenders the reserved rights of the people. It is in regard to State rights that the difficulty with the Democratic party has been from the beginning. I was here when five States had gone out of the Union, and the question was submitted to Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet what can we do? They met in full Cabinet counsel and discussed it. They adjourned until the next day, when they met and discussed it again; and finally, on the third day, they came to the conclusion, and Mr. Buchanan promulgated it, that there was no power under the Constitution in the General Government to coerce a State; that if rebellion assumed State authority they could not help it, and they had no remedy for rebellion when it assumed the authority of a State organization. They believed that we could put down individual rebels or a rebellion like the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island; but if rebellion assumed State authority, the State had a sovereignty that the General Government could not coerce. That was the dogma; and it was one of the great difficulties that led to the immense proportions of the recent rebellion.

It was the feeling with men in the South that they owed supreme allegiance to their State. As Gen. Lee said, when he was serenaded at Arlington, the State of Virginia had called him; he deprecated war; but the State of Virginia, the mother that bore him, had called him to lead her troops, and he owed his first allegiance to the State of Virginia. It was that dogma of his that led him to war against the authority of the national Government, and it was this dogma which the Democratic party have held that led to the dissolution of this Union, so far as State rebellion could dissolve it. My own belief is that State rebellion against the General Government by the State as a political organization is State suicide; that when that political organization rebels, when it forms another government, when its officers swear allegiance to that other government not known to this country, its political organization has committed suicide. That is where we get the right to legislate for these communities, because we conquered them. We were the party that took their surrender; we did not surrender; and in that surrender we took everything that was in controversy, and they submitted. I ask that the bill be printed.

XI.

GEORGIA FIXED.

Mr. Fessenden—I came into the Senate late, and I am not aware what the question is that is now before the body. Will the chair be kind enough to state it?

The President *pro tempore*—The question is on referring the bill introduced by the Senator from Kansas to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MR. Davis.—Mr. President, I have only one word to say to my honorable friend, the Senator from Kansas. His final refuge is now in an opinion expressed by President Buchanan at the time the rebellion had its inception. I think the honorable Senator is in a great strait when he resorts to that opinion of Mr. Buchanan as authority for the introduction and passage of this measure; but the more the honorable Senator is urged upon this subject, the more his confusion becomes confounded, the more his darkness is intensified; at least [illegible] to my mind, and for that reason I [illegible] so follow up this discussion I shall not [illegible] discussion with the honorable Senator.

The President *pro tempore*. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas, that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

HAIR-SHIRTS.

The Latest Styles in Self-mortifiers.

[From the Saturday Review.]

We are accustomed to look back with complacent contempt upon the times when people thought it a particularly virtuous thing to inflict gratuitous mortification upon the flesh and all fleshy desires. Anybody who should now-a-days pass his time on the top of a column, or should be known always to wear a shirt of horse-hair next his skin, and to endure the consequent filthiness, would be thought something worse than a fool for his pains, and would soon be able to count his acquaintances on the fingers of a single hand. But though the hair-shirt and its unpleasant parasites have fallen out of fashion, the feeling of which that vexatious garment was an uncomely expression, is not by any means extinguished—perhaps never will be. It still seems to be thought by a great many persons that to put one's self to discomfort and inconvenience is in itself a very fine thing, quite irrespectively of any further purpose or advantage to be secured. And in one point the modern wearer of the hair-shirt is distinctly a worse nuisance than his old counterpart, for the secret of the latter was commonly not found out until he was dead, when the dressers of the corpse revealed to mankind how virtuous a spirit had departed, and how mortified a shell had been left behind.

The modern ascetic insists on disclosing his secret every day. To every friend he lays down the duty of self-mortification, and points his moral most effectively by his own heroism. The ascetic of old was, at any rate, content with posthumous humor; his imitator glorifies himself with tranquil and irritating confidence, and, though he may die daily, finds his recompense in daily surrounding his own head with divine nimbus or with perishable laurel. Self-gratulation and personal glorification is one of the things to which his ascetic principle does not extend; this, at any rate, he will never deny himself; for is not this the end to which all the other items of his mortification are but as means? Yet, in all reason, the glorification stops at self, while the mortification, on the contrary, is felt mostly by other people. Nobody of sense thinks particularly well of the man who wears a hair-shirt just for the sake of wearing it; but we are compelled to share in the mortification which it inflicts, because one consideration which recommends it to the wearer is the airs which it enables him to assume over us poor souls who don't see what use there is in a self-mortification that does nobody any good.

Early rising, for instance, is one of the favorite modern forms of the hair-shirt. Of course, to rise early is a virtue of the highest quality if you want to catch the first railway train, or if you want to get through a certain quantity of special work or correspondence before beginning the routine business of the day. But who does not know a creature of the ascetic sort who will tell you at 9 o'clock with invincible pharisaism that he had been up ever since 6, has had his breakfast ever so long ago, and that he cannot endure to lie in bed after sunrise? You ask him what he has been doing with the three hours which his heroic fortitude has thus given him. The chances are that he has been doing nothing except contemplating, in Brahminic fashion, the beauties of his own perfection, and comparing them with the miserable weakness of men who lie abed until 7 or 8 o'clock, because they know that there are still hours enough left in the solid day to use up all their energies. On the whole perhaps a man might as well be comfortably recruiting himself in bed as stalking hither and thither over the house, round the garden, into the stables, thinking all the time how good and great a being he is because he goes in for hair-shirts. Eating and drinking give men of this temper another fine chance, of which they never refuse to avail themselves, of donning the hair-shirts and the laurel wreath which they suppose to belong to it.

Here, again, it is possible that rigorous abstention may be a virtue. For a dyspeptic with work to do in the world, moderation and temperance cannot be carried too for. But the ascetic in principle, as he loves to call himself, believes, or acts as if he believed, that there is indescribable merit in the preference of poor and unvaried food and washy drinks. It is not that he saves the money or gives the difference to the poor. Benevolence is common with the egotist of asceticism; it is too useful, has ends beyond itself, is something else besides being merely introspective, and hence does not fall in with their ways of looking at virtue. The hair-shirt is only perfect, and unimprovable in fit and texture, when it is absolutely useless. As a certain school of critics maintain that the slightest ingredient of utility is fatal to true art, so our friends of the hair-shirts take constant pains that this, their symbol, shall be its own end. They thus cut away from beneath their feet the sort of argument by which Paley defended a certain kind of asceticism. Train yourselves, Paley said, to read Aristotle rather than novels, for instance; because then, if you should find yourself in a country inn, with no books but novels, you would be able to read them; whereas if you had been used to read novels, and should find yourself with no companion but Aristotle, your case would be desperate. There was something in this, though not much. But why habituate one's self to what is difficult and tiresome and narrowing, when it is barren, and merely because it is difficult and tiresome? Why deny the palate, for example, its lawful pressure, not because they are too unwholesome or too costly or too distracting from worthier affairs, but simply because they are pleasures?

The weak ascetic, like most other blunderers, deludes himself with a metaphor. He has a conviction that to find comfort or pleasure in anything except doing without comfort and pleasure is to be in bondage. If one enjoys a good dinner or a day's lounging in sunny idleness, or an extra hour in bed of a frosty morning, then you are a slave. On the hair-shirt theory he only is free who has no tastes or capacities except the simple passion for doing without. The perfect life seems to consist in being perpetually ready for some heroic and astounding campaign where you will only have muddy water, bad food, hard bed, snatches of sleep, uneasy companionship, unending toil. If there was a prospect of new crusades to the Holy Sepulchre or elsewhere, the discipline to which the modern ascetic submits himself would be incomparatively useful and prudent. To rise in the grim hours of the morning, to despise comfort, to be indifferent to what one eats and drinks, love mortifications of the flesh, might, under such circumstances, be the most rational preparation in the world. But then there are no new crusades in the air, and we have no reason to anticipate any necessity for heroic campaigning.

☞ A New York manager has been in treaty with M'lle Sax, the great singer, for her to visit this country, but that very intelligent lady refuses to come unless the manager will agree to pay her traveling expenses and those of the two attendants to the United States by land.

THE COURTS.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

Thos. H. Fonts against J. C. Rodgers & Co. Plaintiff sues as assignee of a note of $325. Defendants deny plaintiff's title to the note, and allege that it was given in part payment for the patent right known as Hutchison's Middlings Feeder and Hutchison's Patent Feeder and Grain Cleaner; and that the machines, &c., with which to make the same were never furnished as contracted, and that the consideration for the note has failed. Defendants file a counter-claim of $500 for damages for breach of contract.

The evidence and arguments of counsel were heard in full. The case will be submitted to the jury this morning.

The following cases on yesterday's docket were not reached:

Nathan Davis vs. United Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Kate C. Fox vs. Louisville Transfer Co.

George F. Wood & Bro. vs. Geo. Frenter.

The following cases are on to-day's docket:

Thomas Quigley vs. L. H. Reed.

Henry Knoeful vs. L. Baurman.

In the latter case the law and facts have been submitted to the court for trial and decision.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1868.

M. McMaster and James Hammond, suspected felons; held in $400 each for twelve months.

Newt. Johnson, col., suspected felon; continued until Thursday.

Daniel Johnson, col., drunk and disorderly; held in $300 for twelve months.

Jno. Tracy, same; $5, and held in $100 for thirty days.

James Whelan and Michael Daley, shooting and killing John Ford; held in $500 each to appear in the Circuit Court.

Ham Parker and James Collins, col., cutting Cyrus Banks, col., with intent to kill; continued.

W. M. Owen, cutting and wounding W. B. Shean with intent to kill; continued.

Henry Smoot, stealing clothing; continued.

BANKRUPTCY.

Petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were on yesterday filed by the following named parties:

James W. Smith, of Louisville.
Andrew Lyman, of Bath county.
Joshua D. Parks, of Madison county.
Martin V. Vaughan, of Christian county.
George K. Purdom, of Rockcastle.
James Higgins, of Hopkinsville.
M. G. Thacker, of Hopkinsville.
J. F. Wilson, of Hopkinsville.
Charles S. Tucker & Co., of Louisville.
Lewis F. Yunt, of Franklin county.
William Kinnan, of Louisville.
G. W. Clayter, of Todd county.
D. S. Clark, of Pulaski county.
M. G. Richardson, of Pulaski county.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by DANIEL JAMES. ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 22, 1868.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cason vs. Wallace, Grant; reversed.
Hammock vs. Barnes, &c., Caldwell; affirmed.
Redman vs. Hart, administrator, &c., Henderson; affirmed.
Ligon vs. Lunsford, Hopkins; affirmed.
Middleton, &c., vs. Caldwell, Lincoln; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Vanpelt &c., vs. Hodge, Livingston;
Middleton vs. Hoge, Louisville Chancery; petition for rehearing filed.
Early vs. Brown, Fleming; motion to set off costs overruled.
Loeb & Bloom vs. Starks, Livingston;
Mooney vs. Morgan, Union;
Byrne vs. Bourland, Union;
Watson vs. Yates, Webster;
Patterson, administrator, vs. Smith, McLean; submitted on briefs.
Steamboat Hyatt, &c., vs. Reitz & Haney, Livingston; argued by John Rodman, Esq., for appellees, and C. Bennett, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

GOING TO BE MARRIED.

Trials and Troubles of the Unfortunate Victim.

[From the London Leader.]

The prospect of marriage, like religion, exercises as a rule a very soothing influence on the mind. Of course we all know that [illegible] soothes human nature [illegible] spiritual [illegible] that religion [illegible] sure down into a kind of [illegible] sickness which is always enviable, and not always attainable even by the devout; but why the prospect of marriage should always produce a calming effect is not easily conjectured, at all events by those who want the knack of knowing how to reconcile experience with imagination. The truth, we suppose, must be that a man becomes resigned when once his marriage day has been fixed. He is conscious that the event is inevitable. The pleasing perturbation of the period of courtship is at an end. In a little while he feels that you shall see his name under the births and before the deaths. The sense of the duty of looking happy and feeling pleased is upon him. He does not shrink at the condition of premeditated matrimony. He is very anxious to look happy, and when congratulated at every turn by his friends professes himself very much pleased. But he is not pleased and he is not happy. A good deal of anxiety is generated by the constant contemplation of the day that is inevitable. Many dubious reflections upon the minute concomitants of marriage annoy him. He will have first of all to get married, that is to say, he will have to stand buttoned up in a frock coat some twenty minutes or more—heaven send that the bride doesn't want a choral service!—before a clergyman, subjected to the prying glances of his dear relatives and friends assembled to witness, and, by their presence, to solemnize, if you will, the service. Then he will have to receive the congratulations of everybody in the vestry room—a terrific ordeal. Then he will have to walk down the church amidst the whispering and wondering gaze of rows of strangers who have strolled into the church to witness the proceedings. Then he will have to push his way through a crowd of gaping children, nurses, and infants in perambulators, into his carriage. All this kind of thing is delightful to women, but to men—and to nervous men in particular, it is one of the greatest deterents to marriage. But the bridegroom's misery does not end with his getting into the carriage. The silly coachman and footman have encumbered themselves with enormous and conspicuous favors; and he is dragged through the streets creating almost as much speculation and provoking almost as much wonderment as a new Lord Mayor in a gilt coach.

But all this is trifling compared to what is to follow. If the bride lives in a square he has the satisfaction of seeing the neighboring balconies crowded to catch a glimpse of them entering the house. If she lives in a street the windows are filled with heads, while servants grin through the area-railings and crack many horrible jokes if there are a few men about. If she lives in the country a band of hinds and yokels jostle each other about the gateway and raise a hoarse cry of welcome when the carriage stops. One would think that matrimony was a new invention; and that this marriage was the first experiment. After the bridegroom has gone gracefully through the ordeal of being curtesied to by the servants of the house, whose faces are inflated with the various congratulatory expressions, he has again to endure the shaking of hands and the spasmodic assurances of good wishes that follow the arrival of the rest of the party. Then comes the breakfast. A wretched old lady, who has been an intimate friend of his family for twenty years, strives for a long time unsuccessfully to catch his eye; when caught she exclaims in a loud voice that she expects great things from him, when he returns thanks. Hang her! He sits in great misery, trying to look unconcerned and cheerful, waiting for the moment when the father of the bride shall propose their health.

Why are not these detestable wedding breakfast speeches banished? The rising of the father is always preceded by some minutes' silence. Everybody sympathizes with everybody else. The thin man at the head of the table is sallow, and his eyes are bleared. Nervousness has wrought this unpleasant effect. He knows he will have to return thanks for the bridesmaids; and more than once he inquires earnestly of himself what he has done to merit his present suffering. The father of the bridegroom is thoughtful and pale. He is meditating his reply to the toast proposed to the health of his wife and himself. There is infinite expectation among the women; much dread among the men. But the bridegroom is the most miserable just now. He knows that when he rises he will not only have to address those whom he can see—he will have to address those also whom he can't see. Servants linger behind the door to criticise the declamation of the husband of their young lady. Waiters stand behind him, petrified by his abrupt and nervous rising into immovable statues, holding glasses and bottles of champagne. They know their business, do these attentive myrmidons, and will listen with the most embarrassing silence. But even when the bridegroom has made his speech his misery is not over. When the bride retires to change her dress, all the gentlemen cluster about him and renew their congratulations, made clamorous by the inspiring presence of champagne. Then he has to say good-bye. The bride's little brother sets up a howl at the loss of his sister, which no promises of pantomimes at Christmas, and boxes of conjuring implements can silence. The mother-in-law is desolated; she has been crying ever since five in the morning, and faints away in the arms of a sympathetic old friend, who entreats her to be calm, in her Christian name, when the bride gives her a farewell kiss. The father wipes his eyes with the napkin which he has carried with him from the breakfast-table. Amid misery and congratulations the bridegroom departs—the most miserable of the party, the least of all to be congratulated.

No wonder the contemplation of this kind of thing sobers a man. No wonder an element of sadness and doggedness pervade the actions and language of him whose marriage day has been fixed. He is sobered by contemplated contingencies. Frankly, we pity the man who is going to be married. We cannot extend the same compassion to young ladies. They can stand any amount of tears, of scrutiny, of hysteria, of speeches, and the waving of fans. But man, though not born to be single, was not born to endure the evils that attend the ceremony of getting a partner. He has to thank society for those evils. Yet we shrewdly suspect a good many more men revenge themselves upon society by not getting married at all than is dreamt of in the philosophy of those who imagine that going to be married is one of the most ecstatic of imaginable conditions of beings.

☞ Age of prominent English authors: Henry Kingsley 39, George Augustus Sala 42, Wilkie Collins 45, Matthew Arnold 46, Edward Stephen Dicey 49, Rev. C. Kingsley 50, John Ruskin 51, J. A. Froude 51, Captain Mayne Reid 51, Tom Taylor 52, Shirley Brooks 53, William Howard Russell 53, Anthony Trollope 54, Charles Reade 55, R. Browning 57, C. Mackay 57, Charles Dickens 57, John Oxenford 57, A. W. Kinglake 58, A. Tennyson 59, Mark Lemon 60, Charles Lever 62, John Stuart Mill 62, Lord Lytton 64, Professor Maurice 64, Harrison Ainsworth 64, Robert Chambers 67, Barry Cornwall 70, J. B. Planche 73, T. Carlyle 74, W. Howitt 74, George Grote 74, Sir John Bowring 77, Charles Knight 78, J. P. Collier 80.

VIRGINIA DEBT, INTEREST, ETC.—The State will pay on the 1st of January about $150,000, the July interest on the State debt; $10,000 in gold was paid from the State Treasury on Saturday morning to Mrs. Gibson, the mother-in-law of Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, for the Washington Monument trophies representing "Colonial Times" and the "Bill of Rights." From the best authority we are enabled to state that under no circumstances will any more money be paid to the public guard.—[Richmond Evening News.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1868.

OUR TERMS.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00.
Six months	6 00.
Three months	3 25.
One month	1 25.

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

This edition is entirely separate and distinct from the regular edition. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 per year, and delivered to subscribers in the city at $2 50 a year, payable at the office, or at 5 cents per week, payable to the carrier.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments always to be made in advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Hon. Mrs. Yelverton was announced to give a reading in Lexington last night.

Diseased fowls are being bought up in the vicinity of Lexington and sent to that market for sale.

Near Foster's Landing, Bracken county, a few days since, a man named Joseph Chipman, in attempting to cross a small ravine, slipped and fell, his head striking against the bank, by which his neck was broken.

An enterprising parson, residing in Woodford, informs us that he has just married a couple, the gentleman being under eighteen years of age and the lady under thirteen. The parson winds up his spicy communication with this remark: "No more such bargains left."

After many years of hard labor and unvarying fidelity to the spiritual welfare of his devoted flock, the Rev. Dr. Dillard has been forced by his advanced age to retire from the pastorate of East Hickman Baptist Church. He is to be succeeded by the Rev. C. E. W. Dodd of Richmond.

The first velocipede ever propelled through the streets of Covington made its appearance there on the 19th inst. Master Willie Curtis, son of a prominent carriage manufacturer of Cincinnati, who built the new-fangled arrangement, engineered the institution, and attracted no little attention by his skillful management of it.

The following railroad and packet lines have consented to carry editors who may desire to attend the Press Convention at Frankfort, on January 12th, upon the terms annexed: Ky. Central R. R., from Covington to Cynthiana, Paris and Nicholasville, at half fare; L. F. & L. R. R. free; Cincinnati & Maysville Packet Line, steamer St. James, half fare.

Our special correspondent at Campbellsville says a three weeks' union meeting of several denominations closed at the Baptist church in that place last Sunday. The services were of deep and absorbing interest, and resulted in eighty conversions. The meeting was principally conducted by the Rev. Q. J. Elder, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Great good has been done.

A letter was received by a gentleman in Covington Tuesday evening, stating that Howard Todd, of Owen county, the present Sergeant-at-arms of the Kentucky Senate, was lost on one of the boats at the great disaster on the Ohio river. Mr. Todd was for some years a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and served in the convention of 1849, which framed the present Constitution of the State.

Our sprightly correspondent, Buckhorn, writing from Campbellsville, says: W. M. Edrington, a highly esteemed citizen of Taylor county, was shockingly burned on the 21st, by falling into a tub of hot water which had been prepared for scalding hogs. Although terribly burned about the arms, body and feet, he is not as bad as at first supposed, and some hopes are now entertained of his recovery. Prompt medical aid was received. The day before, one of his little sons came near being killed by a fall from a horse.

Last week an old man, says the Lexington Gazette, under the influence of whisky, laid down on the railroad, near the Covington depot, and fell asleep. A little dog belonging to a house close by, seeing the cars approach him, ran to him, jumped upon his face and barked and scratched him until he awoke, just in time to get out of the way of the cars. The old man says he believes this was a warning from God for him to mend his ways, and the next day he went to Father Beckers, and took a religious pledge never to drink whisky again.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Street preaching has been introduced in Sedalia, Mo.

The population of Rome, Georgia, has doubled since 1860.

Savannah, Ga., is to have a base ball match to-morrow.

Charleston, S. C., pays $24,000 per annum for lighting her streets.

Major Gen. Jno. Pope and Gen. James Longstreet were in Lynchburg, Va., Saturday.

A line of steamers is to run on the Neuse river between Newbern and Smithfield, N. C.

There are fifty-three criminals in the jail of Craven county, North Carolina, three of them white.

The North Carolina Legislature has confirmed the act authorizing the Chatham railroad bonds.

Hogs running at large in the streets of Charleston, S. C., are killed and distributed among the poor.

James A. Gleason, a prominent merchant of Charlotte, N. C., was murdered on the 18th by a freedman.

A. J. Clapp, recently a policeman in Richmond, committed suicide Friday afternoon. Jealous of his wife.

John A. Barnes, Sr., the oldest inhabitant of Augusta, Ga., died at that place on the 18th inst., aged 79 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson died near Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, at the extreme age of one hundred and seven years.

Revenue officers in Texas have been doing a good plundering business, and other thieves have been set to catch them.

A white girl tends bar in a negro grogshop in Montgomery, Ala. 'Twere superfluous to say she is from Massachusetts.

A man was sentenced to $500 fine and six months' imprisonment, at Petersburg, Va., the other day, for resisting an officer.

The North Carolina Senate refuses to ratify the penitentiary swindle, and voted to refuse payment for the grounds chosen.

The storehouse of Dr. J. M. Gills, at Deatonsville, in Amelia county, Va., was totally destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss $8,000.

A lady in Winchester, Va., still preserves a pair of boots once worn by Lord Fairfax, and Mr. E. Massey, of Clarke, has his snuff-box of silver and pearl.

The three negroes condemned to be hung in Alachua county, Florida, on the 18th instant, have been respited by Governor Reed till the 1st of January, the election taking place on the 29th.

A Virginia paper publishes the following marriage notice: "On Dec. 6th, in front of the parsonage in Crab Bottom, Highland county, on horseback in the big road, by Rev. Stephen Smith, Mr. George A. Halteman, aged sixteen, and Miss Barbara J. Waggoner, aged twenty-four, all of Highland county."

The Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland has just decided in the case of Abell & Co. against the Chesapeake Bank that, even if the legal tender act be constitutional, contracts to pay in gold or silver are enforceable according to their terms, and judgments may and must be rendered on them for payment in coin.

The following strange story is told in the South Georgia Times by a Madison, Fla., correspondent: "A few days ago there were found in the woods, near this place, two hogs with double-barreled guns—said guns just having been discharged, and not many steps distant were two colored men, quite dead, who had been fired upon by the hogs, while in the act of running away."

The Proscriptive Amendment.

The Springfield Republican, of a recent date, contains the following just and timely reference to the much-talked about "Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment:"

> Every bill—such as are now almost daily passed—for the removal of disabilities from persons lately participating in the rebellion, to enable them to take office under the United States or in their State governments, brings up anew the inquiry why this regime of proscription should be continued at all? If so many of the late rebels are found on election to be such good Union men as to make it desirable to except them from the consequences of their past treason, why not take it for granted that there are others among the rebels, not elected or likely to be elected to office, who are equally devoted to the new order? Why not a great many? Why not half? Why not a fair majority? Who knows, who can say, to the contrary? The principle of suspicion and exclusion is false and is foolish. It almost justified, even dignified, the refusal of the Southern States to accept the fourteenth amendment, because it punished a few for what was equally the fault of all. Unfortunately that third section is now a part of the constitution. We do not know whether the authorities would hold that it permitted Congress to dispense with all disabilities by a wholesale act. More probably it would be decided that each person must be relieved by name. If so, we have a proposition to make: put put a fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, making suffrage impartial all over the Union, and couple with it a clause repealing the third section of the fourteenth amendment, and then see if the two could not go together through every legislature in the country, almost by acclamation. Thus we should at once remove the last painful trace of distrust and animosity, while making liberty universal through the land.

The Springfield Republican—published in the heart of Massachusetts—is often liberal and generally reasonable in its view of public affairs; and in this matter its opinions might be read with profit by those Radicals who are more zealous for New England than the New Englanders themselves. The foregoing is suggestive. It suggests not only the unfairness of the operations of the Fourteenth Amendment, but the bad spirit which begot it and the bad results that are sure to flow from it.

Whichever may predominate in human nature, good or ill, it must be apparent to the most casual observer of historic precedents that proscription is the normal condition, the fundamental principle, the source and resource, the impulse and the purpose of all organized bodies, political or secular. Never was a party, never was a society that would not proscribe its adversary if it could, or if it dared. It is often asserted that political feeling was balanced more justly in the "halcyon days of the Republic." But it is to be doubted whether there was a time preceding the war when the Whigs would not have disfranchised the Democrats, and vice versa, if sufficient pretext, occasion and power had presented themselves. No man who has ever spoken before great masses of men can have failed to remark how those passages that were most blatant and nonsensical were applauded most vociferously. Gushes of passion, no matter how ill-advised, or feebly sustained by facts and arguments, invariably "bring down the house." The reason is that crowds of people are moved by feeling, not by reason, each individual seeming to detach himself from his better sense in order to clamor with the prevailing gust of sentimental frivolity, or worse, of blind partisan zeal. In conventions, in Congress, in church unions, committees are found necessary to transact business in an orderly and reasonable manner. The mob refuses to listen to plain statements involving truths that are not palatable. The Republican party is therefore following the lead of the wicked but inevitable mob-spirit of the North in disfranchising the white men of the South, and it would, if it had a show of pretext, disfranchise the Democrats of the North with equal unreserve. The plea of "rebel" is only a convenient pretext. Under this plea, men who were at heart Unionists throughout the war are now proscribed, while original secessionists and active Confederates, who have since turned Radical, are relieved from disability. The idea is not that you were a rebel, but that you are now a Republican; and this would be set up by any other power as well if it were in search of proselytes and could find an excuse for its acts of proscription.

"Trifles."

Trifles, "light as air," have played great parts in public events. An exchange declares that "but for the difference of half an hour in its session, and the change of a degree or so in the thermometer, Mr. Chase might have been nominated by the New York Convention." Then it goes on surmising, how, if he had been nominated, he would have been elected (which we venture to doubt), and how, if he had been elected, what a different prospect would now delight the eyes of the people. And then, our rather recondite contemporary takes a geographical and classical horoscope of the possibilities which might have been set aside by trifles, and comes to the conclusion that "little things, far more than great ones, affect the destinies of the world."

As we look back upon the course of history, it is indeed impossible not to dwell for a moment upon some of the more important crises, and to remark how small a difference might have made an incalculable change. We know the usual sayings about the decisive battles of the world. If Themistocles had lost the battle of Salamis, if Hasdrubal had won the battle of the Metaurus, if Charles Martel had been beaten by the Saracens, would not the subsequent history of Europe and the world have been altered, and a great many fine philosophical theories been destroyed before their birth? It is easy for Comte or Buckle to talk about inevitable laws of historical evolution, and to prove that that which has actually occurred could not but have occurred. But if it is true that a different event to any one of these, or innumerable other battles, might have changed all succeeding ages, and if the event of a battle might have been decided by a chance blow, or by the illness of one commander, we cannot deny that history might have been upset if a single arrow had been sharper, or if a single general had had a fit of indigestion. The state of Cæsar's stomach on a given day may be as much a part of the unalterable order of the universe as the fate of an army or the state of civilization of a continent. Even the strictest believer in universal causation may admit, without prejudice to his opinions, that the most trivial circumstances may be of cardinal importance. The reluctance to admit the doctrine about great events springing from trivial causes results from another consequence of the theory. Where the fate of a few persons is concerned, no one would care to dispute it. When Noah was in the ark, the most trifling error of steering might (in the absence of providential interposition) have shipwrecked the whole human race. Now the logical difficulties raised by necessitarians apply just as much to a party of twenty as to twenty millions. The importance of small causes does not affect their theory more in one case than the other. But philosophers are unwilling to allow that the fate of whole countries and of many generations can depend upon these petty accidents, because it would obviously render all prediction impossible, and at least leave the future of mankind dependent upon the chance of the necessary hero arising at the critical moment.

As to the nomination of Mr. Chase, and the trifle that may have prevented it, together with the possibilities thereupon contingent, a clever theory might be set up on either hand; for, while the proposal might have achieved all that is claimed for it, it might also have reversed every calculation of its friends and produced mischiefs greater than any which have arisen or are likely to arise out of the defeat of Seymour. We prefer to forget the pros and cons of a question so speculative. The Democratic party must bury the past and build itself on the future, and Democratic newspapers cannot afford to waste their time on "trifles."

Danville and McMinnville Railroad.

We learn from our Columbia, Ky., correspondent that the subject of a railroad from Danville, Ky., to McMinnville, Tenn., is being warmly agitated by the people of Adair county. Some ten or eleven years ago this project was freely discussed and even carried so far as a survey of the proposed route which was pronounced practicable, but from some cause or other the subject was dropped and died out. Now, unlike it was then, the people have learned to estimate justly the value of railroads and their advantages and have been again aroused to the importance of this one. They feel the great and pressing need of this road to develop the internal wealth and furnish an outlet for the produce of their lands. It will not only benefit the section through which it passes, but Louisville as well as Northern and Eastern Kentucky, and our correspondent says the people of those sections have given every assurance of financial aid.

This road has precedence over any other proposed through that section of the State, from the fact that it is eighty-five miles shorter than any of them, and is almost an air-line. The people of Tennessee have shown themselves far ahead of those of Kentucky in the estimate of the excellence of this line, for they have extended State aid and given ten thousand dollars to the mile and an appropriation for bridging all the streams to the Kentucky line, and already forty-five miles of it have been built, with a fair prospect of an early completion of the whole to the Kentucky border.

Now what say Kentuckians? Shall it stop there? Will Louisville and Danville, and Boyle, Casey, Taylor Adair and Cumberland counties remain silent to a measure which so directly and immediately affects and enhances their interests. If Louisville and Danville don't go to work for it, Cincinnati will.

The farmers of Adair express themselves willing to sacrifice almost anything to have this road built, and it is proposed to have a meeting in all the counties along the route and appoint delegates to meet at some central point on or near the 17th of January, to organize and endeavor to procure a charter from the next Legislature. This is a feasible project, and it is hoped the counties all along the route, as well as those points interested off of the route, will respond in its favor with all the zeal that Adair county now manifests.

The Indians.

A contemporary, discussing the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, observes that the proposition does not look very pacific.

It is very true. The proposed transfer is war, and it is quite as true that the keeping up of the present condition of Indian affairs is war. We are to have war, a long-protracted war, whichever of the two courses may be taken. The agents of the Government are faithless and treacherous, and the Indians are treacherous and faithless. God knows which of the two parties is the worse. We often suspect that the white in face is the more highly colored otherwise.

But, at all events, there must be a change. The present condition of things cannot continue. Either the Indians must disappear or we shall be utterly ruined in fighting them. We may employ Sheridan, who made the twenty-five-mile ride, or Sherman, who went a thousand miles "to the sea," or Grant, who said that he would sit it out all summer, but which of them have we ever had, or which of them do we seem likely ever to have, to work effectively in a war against the Indians except by the dreadful policy of extermination, absolute destruction? What have they thus far done beyond destroying a few Indian wigwams and capturing one or two hundred squaws and children, that they don't know what to do with, and that our Government can't learn what to do with?

If the policy is extermination, let it be at once proclaimed and promptly and boldly executed. If it is negotiation, let us have something in that line a thousand times better than we have had or are now having.

Our Indian policy is the scandal of civilized mankind.

☞ The Chicago Tribune mounts Morehead's "little tariff bill," which it very appropriately styles "Morehead's monstrosity."

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Christmas day, December 25, 1868, the freight receiving office will be closed. Freight trains will not run on Christmas day.
SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Sup't, L., C. & L. R. R.

☞ A cough, cold or sore throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

☞ Don't forget the dinner to be set at the Louisville Dining Saloon on Christmas day, at 12 o'clock precisely. Neither pains or expense will be spared to make this a first-class affair. Forty cents pays the bill, including delicious egg-nog, Tom-and-Jerry, &c. Dont fail to go.

Christmas Gift! Christmas Gift!

Go to Marble Hall billiard room and bar, 103 and 105 Fifth street, and get your Christmas eve gift in oysters, turkey, etc., to-night; the new drink, "Tom and Billy" and egg-nogg will be in abundance, but to make a sure thing, go early. We invite the whole city and will be prepared to feed them. Go and enjoy yourself—you may never have another such chance.

NOTICE.—During the holidays I can be found at R. H. Singleton's, No. 68 Fourth street, where I will be glad to see my old customers and friends.
B. M. SHERRILL.

Distinguished Arrival.

Santa Claus has arrived and established his headquarters at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green, where he can be seen as large as life. The old gent looks healthy and smiling, and wishes us to say that he will be pleased to see all of his old friends and as many new as will favor him with a visit.

Consultation free.

Great Inducements

at the Stocking Factory, commencing Monday, December 21, and continuing during the holidays. The splendid assortment of Hosiery, Underwear, &c.
J. C. WOOD,
148 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

MARRIED.

GREEN—BROWN—At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. E. T. Perkins, DAVID S. GREEN to Miss MARY E., daughter of John C. Brown, all of this city.

☞ Natchez (Miss.) papers please copy.

BUSH—STUBER—On the night of the 22d inst., at the East Baptist church, by the Rev. G. W. Whitney, Mr. WILLIAM B. BUSH to Miss CARRIE STUBER, both of this city.

DIED.

RAPLEE—On Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock and 45 minutes, JOHNNIE J., youngest son of S. W. and Mattie J. Raplee, aged 17 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, on corner of College and First streets, this (Thursday) evening at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MEETINGS.

Religious Notice.

REV. E. W. SEHON, D. D., will preach in the Shelby-st M. E. Church South on Dec. 25 (Christmas Day), at 11 o'clock A. M. The public is respectfully invited to be present. de24 d2*

Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, }
December 23, 1868. }

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year. d24 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Masonic Notice.

Members of Jeffersonville Lodge, No. 340, F. and A. M., Jeffersonville, Ind., will meet at their hall on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1868, at 12:30 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late W. M., J. C. COLLUM. Members of Louisville Lodges in good standing are invited to be present, and participate in the ceremonies of the occasion. By order of the Lodge.
RUFUS M. PILE, Secy.

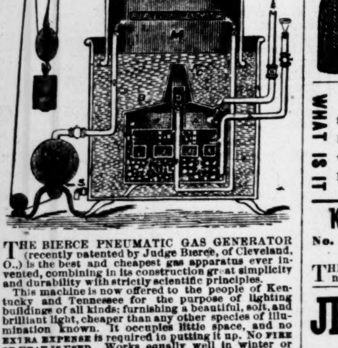
$500 Reward.

FOR the recovery of the body of J. S. SENN, who left Cincinnati Thursday, Nov. 26, for Nashville, Tenn., and had considerable money on his person. Was last seen in Louisville Dec. 1, 1868; had on a brown-black suit; short, heavy set man; about 5 feet 5 inches in hight; 38 years old, and bald-headed. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of his body at NIETERT & SENN'S, 162 Court street, Cincinnati, Ohio. de24 d6*

PNEUMATIC GAS!

For Public and Private Houses,

IN TOWN, CITY, AND COUNTRY.



THE BIERCE PNEUMATIC GAS GENERATOR (recently patented by Judge Bierce, of Cleveland, O.,) is the best and cheapest gas apparatus ever invented, combining in its construction great simplicity and durability with strictly scientific principles.

This machine is now offered to the people of Kentucky and Tennessee for the purpose of lighting buildings of all kinds; furnishing a beautiful, soft, and brilliant light, cheaper than any other species of illumination known. It occupies little space, and no FIRE OR HEAT IS USED. No EXTRA EXPENSE is required in putting it up. Works equally well in winter or summer. No reservoir of gas, consequently no danger of explosion. Material for six months or a year may be put in at once.

Manufactory established in Louisville. Machine in full operation at Ramsey & Jaeger's, No. 60 Seventh street, where orders may be left.

Send for circular, with full particulars. Address
J. A. FRANKLIN,
de24 deodim At Ramsey & Jaeger's.

SKATES! SKATES!

SHIRLEY'S PATENT SKATES,

And a large and varied assortment of all other desirable styles of

Ladies' and Gents' Skates

For sale cheap, wholesale and retail.

R. E. MILES,
Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufacturer.
de24 No. 52 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

The most acceptable Christmas Present is a

Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINE!

Being an ever-present reminder of the giver, and a constant relief to the household.

☞ Machines delivered to the house of the purchaser, and instructions given in their use, FREE OF CHARGE.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 1 Masonic Temple.
de17 d4 -TuTh&†

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies' and gents' watches at less than auction prices. No humbug. Wellman's broker office, 134 Third street. de24 d2

Shirley skates, and all other styles, a large stock at Pyne & Creighton's, 82 Fourth street. de24 d3

☞ Recollect that a box of Edward Peynado & Co's fine imported cigars, worth from $12 to $25, is the best present you can make to a masculine friend who is not exactly in need of money. Main street, No. 222, and Cigar Stand of Louisville Hotel. de24 d4

Egg-Nog and Lunch on Christmas Morning at Lucas' Saloon.

Friends and the public generally are invited to take egg-nog early Friday morning, and a nice lunch at 10 o'clock A. M. de24 d2

Perkins, Stern & Co's California Wines.

Hon. John G. Downey, late Governor of California, says: "I most cheerfully recommend your wines to all who desire a pure juice of the grape." Sold by Wilson, Peter & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., and Thompson & Co.

For Chapped Hands and Face,

Colgate & Co's Glycerine Soap is especially recommended. Sold by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods. de24 deodim

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON FOURTH STREET!

Nobody passes without stopping at the elegant show window on Fourth street of Edward Cerf & Co.'s Cloak Establishment to examine those two rare and beautiful sets of Asiatic furs, the only two sets in the United States. It will certainly pay any one to take the trouble of looking at these exquisite articles; also the largest and finest stock of velvet, cloth, and chinchilla cloaks, and a thousand articles suitable for holiday presents. Paris Emporium, corner Fourth and Market streets. Headquarters for kid gloves. d24 d2

☞ Everybody that wants a good piece of Western beef to-day, call at the Great Western Market.
CLARK & GOODWIN, 194 Market st.,
Between Fifth and Sixth.

NEW YORK STORE,
109 and 111 Fourth Street.

$5,000 worth of Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Balmorals and Underwear, for Men, Women and Children, to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday nights, at

ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

Safe to commence each evening at six o'clock.

d23 d2 S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE,
109 and 111 Fourth Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF UNDERWEAR.

We will offer Four Hundred Dozen Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear at less than Manufacturer's prices. We will guarantee these Goods cheaper than they can be had in this market.

d23 S. BARKER & CO.

☞ Go to the Great Western Market for your mince meat. No 194 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth. de23d3

NEW YORK STORE,
109 and 111 Fourth Street.

One Hundred Patterns Rich, Fancy Striped SILKS, for Holiday Presents, at

$25 THE PATTERN.

To be sold this week.

d23 d2 S. BARKER & CO.

☞ Shirley's patent skates of all sizes at R. E. Miles', No. 52 West Main street. d23d2

☞ Ladies', misses', and gents' Shirley skates at R. E. Miles', No. 52 West Main street. d23d2

☞ **Prints, Sprague and Merrimac, 12 cents; Yard-wide Bleached Cotton, 12 cents; Canton Flannel, 15 cents; All-wool Flannels, 25 cents.**

de23 d2 THOS. McSHANE.

NEW YORK STORE,
109 and 111 Fourth street.

In order to accommodate our numerous friends and customers we shall keep our house open every evening this week.

d22 d3 S. BARKER & CO.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc29 d&wly NEW YORK.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO., }
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21, 1868. }

THE coupons due 1st January next of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at my office on and after this date.
d24 d10 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

For New Year.

SEVERAL old customers having requested me to prepare some spiced rounds of beef for them, I will inform the lovers of good living that I have on hand a few rounds in excess of orders, which can be purchased from JAS. T. LANHAM, tea dealer, &c., 105 Third street. ROBERT USHER. de24,27,30&ja1

Christmas Presents at Cost!

CONSISTING OF

EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS,

SLIPPERS, WATCH CASES, &c.

ALSO,

Watch Stands, Cigar Stands & Cases,

And a large assortment of

Fancy Jewelry, and Silk Fans,

—AT—

C. J. RAIBLE'S,
NO. 104
Fourth Street,
Between Market & Jefferson.
de24 d2

JATOMONSI.

WHAT IS IT — WHERE IS IT

SPALDING'S JATOMONSI HAIR REGENERATOR cures Baldness. 50,000 contracts wanted. No cure no pay. Call on S. SPALDING, now in this city. d16 eod6

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city. n12 d3m

JENKINS' TONIC

IS THE TRUE TONIC,

AND THE BEST MEDICINE IN USE.

IT GIVES RELIEF TO

The Weak,
The Debilitated,
The Pale and Puny,
The Chlorotic,
The Lymphatic,
The Consumptive,
The Convalescent,
The Dyspeptic.
The Billious,
The Bloodless,
The Prostrated,
The Despondent,
The Scrofulous,
The Rickety,
The Nervous,

o19 Mo&Th6m THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
Corner Third and Walnut sts

Coal Tar! Coal Tar

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., Dec. 11, 1868.

THE coal tar of the gas works for the coming year is open for bids from any parties desiring the same. The amount made is from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels. For particulars apply at the office of this company. The bids will be closed on the 1st day of January, 1869.
GARNETT D. MARSHALL,
de12 †M W&Ftja1 Cashier.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Christmas Presents.

Now that the holidays are approaching and our readers will begin to look about for various mementoes to present to their relatives and friends, we would call their attention to the jewelry store of Schultz & Neiss, on Market street, near Seventh. They have upon hand a large and varied stock of jewelry, including some of the finest watches and clocks in the country, which they are prepared to sell at reasonable prices. In addition to this they have a large and valuable stock of ivory cut in all devices by Mr. Chas. Neiss, who has permanently established himself here. These presents will not only be beautiful and ornamental but substantial and useful.
d16, 20,&24

☞ **$58,000 worth of Dry Goods, to be closed out this week at THOS. McSHANE'S, 139 Market street, near Preston.** de23 d2

☞ A distinguished Methodist minister and prominent temperance lecturer once remarked, that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find Plantation Bitters, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from his side-board, for he himself had experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. de22 deod3&w1

WEBB'S OWN MAKE.

Three Skirts for One Dollar at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 66 Market street, between Second and Third. d24 dtj1

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

Commencing Monday, December 21st, we will offer our entire stock of cloaks and cloakings at greatly reduced prices. Give us a call.
PARIS EMPORIUM,
de20†Tu&Th Cor. Fourth and Market streets.

HOLIDAY GOODS-----CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Chandeliers, French Clocks, Bronzes, Portable Lights, Gas Shades, in great variety, at SPEED, MAGENS & CO'S, 73 Third street, between
d22 d4 Main and Market.

Presents for the Holidays.

All styles, useful as well as ornamental, at prices to suit the times at PARIS EMPORIUM,
de20†Tu&Th Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

Scarlet Worsted Skating Skirts, Webb's own make, at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory,
d12eodtja1 66 W. Market st.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
Closing Out Sale!
Only One Week Longer!

Being compelled to give up my store on Jan. 1st, persons in want of goods in my line can depend on getting bargains, as the goods must be closed out before that time. The fixtures for sale. C. FRANK, 77 1-2 Fourth street, near Main.
o16satu&thtf

☞ **$1,750 worth Ladies' and Children's Furs, to be closed out this week at THOS. McSHANE'S.** de23 d2

☞ **Last arrivals of Holiday Goods in Vases, all styles in China, Lava, Parian Marble and Glass; Motto Coffees, Ink-stands, Smoking Sets, Card Stands in Lava, China and Bohemian Glass; Parian Busts, Vases, Powder Sets, an elegant line; Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Work Boxes, Cigar Stands, and general Goods for the little folks, and New Goods in Silver Plated Ware, just received and must be sold by Christmas. Prices will be offered to insure sales. Call and see at ROGERS' House Furnishing Emporium, 146 Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth. d22 d3**

☞ **Alpacas, all colors, from 30 cents up; French Merinoes, from 60 cents up. THOS. McSHANE.** de23 d2

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large assortment of China, Glass and Queensware, &c., &c., to be found at J. DOLFINGER & CO'S Warerooms, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. d22 d6

☞ **250 pairs Window Shades at $2, at THOS. McSHANE'S.** de23 d2

New Arrival.

J. M. Ladd has received by express a few more sets of fine Canada mink furs, opera sets, &c. Call and see them. 56 Main street, between Second and Third. dec22d3

Holiday Presents.

Before making your purchases call on Prenser & Wellenvoss, 52 Market street, between Second and Third, and examine their stock of ladies', children's and gents' furs. Also a great variety of hats and caps. de20d5

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Nothing can constitute a more appropriate and elegant Christmas present than a beautiful Chromo or Painting, all of which can be purchased at Hegan Bro.'s, Main street, and at such prices as will come within the reach of every one. They have spared no pains in selecting to suit all. de20 d6

☞ Ten thousand dollars to loan on all kinds of personal property at O'Brien's Eagle broker's office, 95½ Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. dec20 1w

PICTURES!

The largest assortment of framed and unframed Pictures in the city can be had at Hegan Bros.', Main street, and will be sold at lower prices than elsewhere in the city. German, English, French, Italian and American Chromos in great variety appropriate for Christmas presents. de20 d6

☞ Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at S. ROTHCHILD'S,
jy22 dtf Main, between Second and Third.

Wedding, at Home,

Church and Visiting Cards, Monograms, etc. engraved to order.

Initials stamped on note paper and envelops without additional charge.

Visiting cards printed from plate, at FRANK MADDEN'S,
Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
Dec6 d1m

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz & Co.'s livery stable. oct3 dtf

Republican Soldiers' Association.

All late soldiers resident in the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, who wish to become members of the Republican Soldiers' Association, can either call at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Kentucky, or by letter signify such desire, and at the same time report their late company, regiment, and rank, and also their present residence.
J. H. WARD,
dec3 dtf Chairman Fifth District Committee.

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. We give particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dtf

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S,
Exchange and Broker Office,
jy22 dtf 74 Main, between Second and Third.

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHCHILD'S,
Main street, between Second and Third.
jy22 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. (ja14 d1y) no30 dtfeb5

JEWELRY, &c.

FLETCHER & BENNETT

No. 152 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

Artistic Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

For Bridal Gifts.

oc29 d25 Th†&Tu

See the Prices!

Read and Act.

HAVING determined, so far as lies in my power, to supply everybody with a FIRST-CLASS Piano or Organ, I now make the following offer to all the world:

The plan of selling for part cash and the balance in monthly instalments is exceedingly unsatisfactory both to buyer and seller, and I have consequently resolved to sell for CASH ONLY—but I will sell at prices THAT ABSOLUTELY DEFY ALL COMPETITION—and I guarantee the Schomacker Piano and the Taylor & Farley Organ to be the full equal of any other instruments manufactured in the United States or anywhere else. READ!

SCHOMACKER PIANOS,
TAYLOR & FARLEY ORGANS,
AT 25 PER CENT LESS
THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
EXAMINE THIS SCHEDULE.

I will sell these Pianos for CASH, and NOT OTHERWISE; will furnish stool and cover, and deliver at any point in this city, for the following prices:

	Price	Cash
Piano, Class 1	$500	$375 00
" " 2 and 3	" 550	" 412 50
" " 4	" 600	" 450 00
" " 5	" 700	" 525 00
" " 6	" 750	" 562 50
" (Square Grand) Class 7.	" 800	" 600 00
Upright, Class 1	" 700	" 525 00
" " 2	" 800	" 600 00
Grand Piano, Class 1	" 900	" 675 00
" " 2	" 1,000	" 750 00
" " 3	" 1,200	" 900 00

Illustrated price lists free on application.

I will deliver the Taylor & Farley Organ at any point in this city at the following prices:

	Price	Cash
Portable Organ	$75 00	$56 25
" "	90 00	" 67 50
" "	100 00	" 75 00
" "	125 00	" 93 75
Organ	150 00	" 112 50
"	200 00	" 150 00
"	300 00	" 225 00
"	400 00	" 300 00
"	600 00	" 450 00

And at the same rates throughout the entire list, embracing 48 different styles of Organs, 4 styles of Melodeons, and 3 styles of Harmonic Melodeons. Illustrated price lists free on application.

READ AGAIN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS AT LOWER PRICES THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

TRY ME.

AND AGAIN.

The Southern Journal of Music.

$1 00 per year, by mail out of the city; $1 25 per year delivered in the city. Sample copies free.

To any person who shall at one time buy $4,00 worth of sheet music at retail prices, I will present a year's subscription to the Southern Journal of Music.

ONCE MORE.

I am now in correspondence with the manufacturers, and expect very soon to offer the best medium-size, low-priced Pianos in this or any other market, at such prices as will enable every family of moderate means to have one. Buyers of such pianos will do themselves a favor by waiting a few days, thus securing such bargains as cannot be had anywhere else.

Remember the Name.

Remember the Place.

WM. McCARRELL,
161 Fourth St.,
BAMBERGER & BLOOM BLOCK,
Louisville, Ky.

de15 d3m-Tu Th&Sat

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Standard Life Insurance Company

On the 1st day of September, 1868,
Located in the city of New York.

AMOUNT deposited with the Insurance Commissioners of the said State in U. S. Bonds	$100,000 00
Cash on hand	1,536 96
Loans on Policies and deferred Premiums	44,172 12
Office Furniture	5,198 59
	$150,907 67

{SEAL} In testimony whereof the President and Secretary of the Company have signed their names and affixed the seal of the Company this 10th day of November, 1868.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Pres't.
JAMES L. DAWES, Sec'y.

{SEAL} Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of November, 1868.
THO. SADLER,
Commissioner for Kentucky,
11 Wall street.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY, }
FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 1, 1868. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{SEAL} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.
D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

[No. 568—Original.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 1, 1868. }

This is to certify that W. L. Morrow, as Agent of the Standard Life Insurance Company, of New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said W. L. Morrow, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at his office, in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof I have set my hand the day and year above written.
D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

Office corner Eighth and Main streets.
Reliable Agents wanted. W. L. MORROW,
d9 eod6 State Agent.

Choice Groceries.

CAN always be had at the lowest prices, polite attention given, and goods delivered FREE, at the CORNER SEVENTH & MARKET STS

Also, agent for Ruth's celebrated Baltimore oysters, received daily by express.
no15 deodtf J. A. PENTON.

Iron Fronts,
Cornices,
Sky Lights,
Window Caps,
Balconies,
Verandahs,
Railings,
Country Hollow Ware,
Dog Irons,
Wagon Boxes,
Sash Weights,
Pipe,
Pavement Gutters,
Jobbing Work,

Manufactured and for sale by

SNEAD, SAYRE & O'BRYAN,

Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut.
de19 deodim

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES!

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.

GIBSON & HEMLER,

MANUFACTURERS

Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work.

Iron Railings, &c.,

91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. All safes made by us we warrant Fire and Damp Proof.

We call especial attention to our late improvement in burglar proof work.

We will sell as low as any other manufacturers, and at the same time warrant them equal if not superior to any in the world. GIBSON & HEMLER.
oc27 d3mTuTh&Su&w1am3m

TRUNK MANUFACTORY!

OF FRED. SCHAULIE,

176 Jefferson St., bet. Preston & Jackson.
Salesroom No. 64 north side West street, between Main and Market.

DEALERS are respectfully invited to call and examine my well-selected stock of Trunks, Valises, &c., of my own manufacture.

I am determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the East or West, and purchasers will do well to call upon me before buying anywhere else.
FRED. SCHAULIE.

☞ I also have on hand about 450 doz. of horse collars, which I will dispose of at low rates.
oc20 deod&w3m

ISAAC CROMIE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny

COAL.

ORDERS promptly filled at the lowest market rates and of the best quality of coal.

Principal office north side Market, near Third st. Branch offices, Fifth street, at J. P. Cromie's ice depot, and corner Thirteenth and Main streets.

Scales at river, foot of Preston street. de14 eodtf

Best Pianos

IN the world are made by Steinway & Son and Chickering & Sons. Low prices. Reference given to 1,500 purchasers from their agent.
n13 dtf D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 172 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

THE ST. LOUIS ATLAS MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company,

HAVE established an agency in this city and are now prepared to issue policies upon the most liberal terms. This company is the second oldest in the Western country, and is in every respect perfectly reliable.

Every policy of this company is non-restrictive as to travel, residence or occupation, and is also non-forfeitable after first payment. Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE has been appointed special agent for this city, and will be pleased to explain everything in regard to the company and its plans of insurance to all who may call.

Those contemplating insurance will consult their interests by calling and seeing the inducements offered by this, the most liberal of all such institutions. As to the stability and standing of the company, we refer to the following well-known gentlemen of this city: G. W. Norton, of G. W. Norton & Co., Bankers; Theodore Harris, President Louisville Insurance and Banking Company; H. D. Newcomb, of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.; Capt. Ed. T. Sturgeon, of Smith, Sturgeon & Co.; A. B. Semple, of A. B. Semple & Sons; Wm. C. Tyler, of Tyler, Johnson & Co.

Main Office---No. 182 Main st.
LOCAL OFFICE—No 135 Fifth Street,
between Jefferson and Green. de18dtf

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS

NEW STYLES.

Just received by LOUIS TRIPP,
Wholesale and Retail Agent for Kentucky,
de20 deodtf 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

CORNER EIGHTH AND JEFFERSON STS.

W. HALLADY,

In returning thanks for the many favors he has received from his customers and friends, begs leave to let them know that he has opened out a new and beautiful stock of goods of all kinds in the HOUSE-FURNISHING line, Carpets, Furniture of all kinds in sets, &c., and Queensware, Gold-band and French China, TOYS of all kinds. The only house in the city where everything is furnished.

292, corner Eighth and Jefferson sts.
d19 d5&†

Skates! Skates! Skates

JUST received about 1,000 pairs of skates, comprising Sherley's improved patent and Monitor, New York Club, and all other desirable skates in use, for sale wholesale and retail by
JOHN M. MYERS,
Saddlery Establishment, No. 71 Third street, bet. Main and Market. de19

California Wines and Brandy!

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF

M. KELLER,

Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angelos Vineyards

C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,

No. 27 East Main St.,

Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de22 d6m

IN STORE AND FOR SALE!

650 Cases California Wine,

DIRECT from the vineyards of M. Keller, Los Angelos, California, where he makes annually 100,000 gallons of wine and brandy, from the Mission and various foreign grapes, consisting of Maderio, Sherry, Angelica, Eldorado, White Port, Wine and Brandy Bitters, Grape Brandy, equal to the imported. Orders received at our office, 27 East Main street, where we will keep constantly on hand a full stock of above brands of wine. Guaranteed pure.
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
de22 d2m 27 East Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Life Association of America.

JOHN J. ROE, President.
H. W. HOUGH, Vice President.

ISAAC EVERETT, Ag't

FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

This Association is Purely Mutual,

Having no capital stock to absorb any portion of its profits. Policy-holders receive all the earnings.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Robert Barth,
J. H. Britton,
John How,
Logan D. Dameron,
Amos Cotting,
Wm. D'Œnch,
W. C. Kennett,
C. S. Greeley,
Henry J. Spaunhorst.
John J. Roe,
H. W. Hough,
Felix Coste,
E. O. Stanard,

Parent Office No. 307 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Missouri. d13 d14

Appropriate Books for Presents.

WE have in store the following new and interesting Books, suitable for Chistmas and New Year's presents:

A Sister's Story, by Mrs. Cravens	$2 50
Madam Swetchine's Life and Letters	2 00
Memoirs of Madam Recamier	2 00
Cradle Lands, by Lady Herbert	2 00
Diary of a Sister of Mercy, by C. M. Brume	1 50
Nellie Netterville	1 50
Problems of the Age, by Rev. A. F. Hewit	2 00
Phases of Chriftian Love, by Mad. Herbert	1 50
Life of Thomas A'Becket	2 50
Temporal and Eternal	2 00
Amer's Return, by J. A. Bergrath	1 50
Questions of the Soul, by Rev. J. F. Hecker	1 50
Aspirations of Nature " "	1 50
Symbolism, by Moehler, D. D.	4 00
Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ	2 50
Inner Life of Lacordaire	3 00

d21 d10 J. C. WEBB & CO.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WE have just received a large and select stock of HOLIDAY BOOKS—Annuals, Poets, and Juveniles—Bibles, Prayer Books, and other books of devotion, Memoirs, Histories, and Biographies, all of which we will sell low.
de21 d8 J. C. WEBB & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY,..........Pittsburg.
CHAS. MILLER, Agent,..........Louisville,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL, for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d20 dtf

COAL FOR SALE!
BY JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

CHAS. MILLER, Agent. Three boat loads best PITTSBURG NUT COAL, wholesale and retail, at lowest market price.

Office, east side Second street, No. 65, bet. Main and Market. de20 d6

Christmas Presents
IN GREAT VARIETY AT

Chas. F. Rauchfuss'

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH STREET.

CONSISTING of Lace Collars,
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Lace Chemisettes, Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Lace Handkerchiefs, Cravats and Neckties,
Silk Fans;
Tidies at 25c, 50c, 75c, &c.;
Crepe Collars and Cuffs,
Linen Embroidered Sets,
Embroidered Corsets at $2;
French Corsets at $2 to $4;
Corsets with whalebones only $1;
To close out at cost.
Embroidered Table Covers,
Embroidered Slippers,
Real Lace Vails, at
de20 d6 CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

WM. KENDRICK,

No. 77 Third Street, between Main and Market,

Invites attention to his large and varied stock of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

SILVERWARE IN GREAT VARIETY,

COFFEE AND TEA SETS, CASTORS, PITCHERS,

Waiters and Other Plated Ware of Newest Styles,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

And warranted to give satisfaction. de13 d1m

PIANOS, GUITARS, & MUSICAL GOODS.

Great bargains at D. P. FAULDS',
de13 d1m† 70 Main street.

ORGANS!

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs contain all the latest improvements, and are the best reed organs manufactured. Finished in rosewood, walnut, and oak—28 different styles and sizes. Prices very low for cash, or part cash and monthly instalments.
D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
de9 d12&w2 70 Main street.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, of New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, of Louisville, Ky. E. NOTT, of N. Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,

Produce, Provision,

AND

General Commission MERCHANTS,

142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS.
d1 d3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Stock Men.

WE wish to dispose of the Slop from a Distillery in the suburbs of Louisville. We propose to mash 300 bbls grain per day, and to begin about the 1st of February. Ample ground for handling stock, and we believe superior advantages can be furnished. Address BIGGS, PATTERSON & CO.,
d23 dtf No. 49 Main st., below Second.

Gunny Bags.

200 BALES for sale by
d11 eod10 BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO.

To the Ladies.

BEAUTY—How to retain it—How to OBTAIN it Price 50 cents. Address MAD. M. BIENVILLE,
d3 deodim&w4* Lock Box 169 Louisville, Ky.

Zephyrs.

A FULL assortment of common colors, high colors, and chinchilla zephyr worsted, just received and for sale by J. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
de22 d6 70 and 72 west side Sixth street.

Duck.

5 BALES 22 and 36-inch heavy Raven's duck for tarpaulins, just received and for sale by
J. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
de22 d6 70 and 72 west side Sixth street.

The World Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York,

WISHES a competent local agent for the city of Louisville, Ky., and can give employment to 6 special agents in the State of Kentucky. Terms liberal, and made known by addressing BROWN & BARFIELD, General Agents, Drawer 26, Lexington, Ky. de19 d1m

Excelsior Roofing Paint.

PERSONS having new or old roofs that they want painted will find this the best and cheapest paint they can use. We warrant it to last as long as any roof painting, and lower in price. We also put on oil paint and composition roofing very low.

Orders left at 60 Jefferson street,
d7 d1m MORRIS & CO.

Advertising on Street Cars.

MERCHANTS and others desirous of advertising either inside or outside of the Fourth and East and West Walnut street cars can ascertain the TERMS and MANNER of same at the office of the Central Passenger Railroad, on Fourth, near Main.
n28 d30 C. P. R. R. CO.

New Crop Molasses.

50 BBLS prime New Orleans just received by railroad and for sale by
n30 dtf MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

New Crop Sugar.

10 HHDS prime New Orleans just received by railroad and for sale by
n30 dtf MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from six to ten years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen.

Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market.
my15 dtf JOHN RUDD.

NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE CO., }
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22, 1868. }

ON and after Dec. 25, 1868, the evening line of steamers for Cincinnati will leave the wharf-boat, foot of Third street, at 3 o'clock.
n24 d1m FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R's, }
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1868. }

THE coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the Cincinnati branch bonds of these companies, will be paid on presentation, on and after the 1st prox., at the Louisville City National Bank.
de23 dtd W. H. BEYNROTH, Secy.

Dividend Notice.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads, and Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1868. }

THE semi-annual interest of 4½ per cent on the preferred joint stock of these companies will be paid to stockholders on demand, at this office, on and after January 1, 1869. Also, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, declared by the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, on their capital stock, payable in the preferred joint stock of the two companies, will be paid to stockholders on demand, at this office, on and after Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869. [de23 dtd] W. H. BEYNROTH, Secy.

Removal.

WE have removed to the southwest corner of Seventh and Main streets, where we will in future be glad to serve our friends.
GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD & CO.,
d21 d12 Wholesale Grocers.

Removal—Western Insurance Co.

THE office of the above Company has this day been removed to their new banking-house on the north side of Market, between Third and Fourth streets.
d20 d6 WM. REINECKE, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us in the name of Mason & Smith, doing business as coal dealers at No. 125 Third street, between Jefferson and Green, city of Louisville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. B. Mason is alone authorized to collect the accounts of the firm, and to settle up its affairs. All those indebted are requested to call and settle.
B. B. MASON,
N. SMITH.

The business will in future be conducted by B. B. Mason. oc23 dtf

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the payer if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL.
d9 dtf J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Goslee & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances.
WM. HUGHES,
J. W. GOSLEE,
JNO. D. TAGGART,
de10d3m&w13 GEO. W. TARLETON.

REMOVAL.

WOOD & BROS.

DEALERS IN WALL PAPER, &C.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 116 Fourth Street,

Bet. Market and Jefferson.
de22 dtf

FURNITURE.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

Beautiful Furniture,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

AT

JOHN SIMM & CO.'S,

305 Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts.
d22 d3

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER,

FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

Cures CANCER,
Cures SCROFULA,
Cures CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,
And all the Impurities of the Blood,

AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

BRIGHT'S DISEASE!

AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

PAMPHLETS, containing an account of many Wonderful Cures, attested by eminent Physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,
d3 d3m No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

WIRT ADAMS & CO.,

Vicksburg, Miss.

COLLECTIONS made on Vicksburg and all the principal towns in Mississippi, and prompt remittance for all collections, at current rates of exchange.

References—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Gen. S. B. Buckner, S. P. Weisiger, Louisville Ky. no28 d3m

Capt. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Of Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Fourth Street, east side, near Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned, having purchased the furniture and lease of this popular hotel, inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to entertain guests in the best manner, and will spare no pains to provide for the comfortable accommodation of all those who may patronize them. Capt Shirley will pay special attention to the house and tables, and Mr. McCorkle will be in the office.
JOHN T. SHIRLEY,
no9d&wtf J. M. S. McCORKLE.

KRUG & CO. REIMS

Champagne Wine

IMPORTED BY A. ROCHEREAU & CO.

NEW ORLEANS,

THE attention of connoisseurs is called to this fine Wine, as it is warranted fully equal to any on sale in the United States. We have been appointed Sole Agents for Kentucky, and will supply the trade at importers' prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,
no3 d2m 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

COTTON AND COMMISSON MERCHANTS.

J. PORTER. C. K. FAIRFAX. J. W AKIN

PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO.,

LOUISVILLE COTTON WAREHOUSE,

307..........MAIN STREET..........309

IT is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and to the planter the most satisfactory Tobacco Market in the world; and believing it can be made as important and satisfactory market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that Messrs. PORTER, FAIRFAX & CO. intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we, the undersigned merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability, by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market, so long as they continue this system of selling:

Signed—Trabue, Davis & Co., Gordon, Harbison & Co., Smith & Wald, Moore, Bremaker & Co., H. A. Hughes & Co., Kahn & Wolf, Hutchison & Raine, Craig, Truman & Co., Lishy, White & Cochrane, Hays, Cross & Co., J. H. Wright & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Geo. W. Morris & Co., Wm. W. Morris & Co., Cannon & Byers, Low & Whitney, Heeter & Chandoin, H. S. Julian & Co., Wilson, Peter & Co., Chamberlin & Co., A. H. & W. O. Gardner, Walton & Bro., J. F. Weller, J. S. Lithgow & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., Gardner & Co., J. S. Morris & Sons, Vanpelt, Moses & Co., Brinly, Dodge & Hardy, Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood, John H. Thomas & Co., J. C. Dohoney & Co., J. Monks & Cobb, Neal, Netherland & Co., N. Gwynne, Snoddy, Parish & Co., Weller & Buckner, L. L. Warren & Co., Henry Chambers & Co., Bridgeford & Co., Odor, Taylor & Co., M. E. Miller, Moss, Trigg & Semple, Platt & Allen, Anderson, McCampbell & Co., J. B. Wilder & Co., Verhoeff Bros., H. S. Buckner, B. R. Young & Co., Spratt & Co., Haynes, Neal & Co., Cassedy & Co., Terry, Wheat & Chesley, T. & R. Selvin & Cain, W. H. Stokes & Co., Harvey & Keith, Murrell, Castleman & Co., John P. Morton & Co., and others.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends who have co-operated with us in this enterprise that we have doubled our capacity for storing and selling Cotton, and can now handle all the Cotton they may receive or influence to this market without being crowded as we were last season.

To parties desiring to hold Cotton, we issue WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, to be used as collateral security upon which the holder can obtain liberal advances at bank rate of interest. oc1 deod3mTu,Th &Sa

A. C. McNEILL, Huntington, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDERS, Late of Sanders & Johnson

McNEILL, WRIGHT, & SANDERS,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

No. 115 Main st., between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

dec3 eodtf

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. J. H. F. MAYO, Late of Richmond, Va. JAS. H. BLAKEMORE Of New York City.

Blakemore, Mayo & Co.,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

41 Broad Street, New York.

J. G. DAVIS, General Soliciting Agent,

OFFICE, WITH S. C. LONG, 362 W. MAIN St., LOUISVILLE.

Liberal advances made, and consignments respectfully solicited. no8 dtf

S. M. PARKER & Co

(SUCCESSORS TO BLAKEMORE, PARKER & CO.)

LEAF TOBACCO & COTTON Commission Merchants,

181 Pearl St., Corner of Cedar St.

NEW YORK.

Strict attention paid to every branch of our business, and every effort made to make quick and satisfactory sales. no4 d3m

J. C. YATES, Agt, Louisville

MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 275

North side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which we offer low to the trade.
n21 d3m

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

57 Main street, between Second and Third.
o19 d&w1m

C B. PATTON. CHS ARBEGU

PATTON & ARBEGUST,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally,

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 21, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each) will be received until 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, December 30, 1868, for furnishing the following Stores, viz:

20,000 pounds new clear rib bacon sides (in tierces), to be thoroughly cured and smoked.
10,000 pounds new bacon shoulders (in tierces), to be thoroughly cured and smoked.
5,000 pounds new sugar-cured canvased hams (in tierces). Samples required.
1,000 pounds new sugar-cured canvased breakfast bacon (in barrels). Samples required.
5,000 pounds C coffee sugar, of the grade usually known in the market as Stuart's C sugar.
5,000 pounds granulated sugar. The name of the manufactory to be stated in the bid.
5,000 pounds star candles.
16,000 pounds hard soap.
150 pounds saleratus.
150 pounds bicarbonate soda.
150 pounds cream of tartar.
150 pounds baking or yeast powder.

The saleratus, bicarbonate soda, cream of tartar, and baking or yeast powders to be packed in 4-oz. tin cans and in 5-lb. boxes.

300 bottles fine pickles—half-gallon bottles, 12 in a case.
500 pounds chocolate, in 25-lb. boxes.
1,000 pounds smoked herring.
1,000 cans sardines.
500 pounds corn starch, in papers, and packed in 24-lb. boxes.
1,000 cakes toilet soap, in small size boxes.

The above stores to be of the very best quality, full weight, perfectly pure, and free from foreign impurities, and no charge for packages will be allowed.

The salt meats to be inspected by an authorized city inspector either of Cincinnati or Louisville. The charges of inspection are the authorized city inspection charges, and to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders will state when they propose to deliver the stores.

Samples required to be offered with the bids.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelop, indorsed "Proposals for (name the article)," and addressed to the undersigned.

The usual conditions of my advertisements must be strictly complied with.
M. P. SMALL,
d24 d6 Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 10 o'clock M. on Saturday, January 2, 1869, for pump contractors, one for each District (Eastern and Western).
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Dec. 21, 1868. d22

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, December 26, 1868, to execute the following work, viz:

To grade, pave, and curb Third street, in Portland, from the east side of Oak street to the west line of the city limits.

Usual security required.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18, 1868. de19

Notice to Lumber Men.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
No. 64 FIFTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., }
December 17, 1868. }

SEALED proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on Monday, January 25, 1869, for the delivery of the following good, sound, white oak timber and lumber, to wit:

122,000 feet b. m., 12 inches by 15 inches.
50,000 feet b. m., 10 inches by 15 inches.
288,000 feet b. m., 10 inches by 12 inches.
10,000 feet b. m. timber, 8 inches thick.
132,000 feet b. m. planks, 4 inches thick.
50,000 feet b. m. planks, 3 inches thick.
34,000 feet b. m. planks, 2 inches thick.

Contractors will be required to deliver this material on a lot adjacent to the river bank, neatly piled up, and each different size in separate piles.

Information with regard to the lengths of different sizes, the lot whereon the material must be stored, blanks for proposals of the form required, and any other information will be furnished on application to this office. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarante, signed by two responsible persons, that the party or parties proposing will enter into contract upon receiving the award.

No bids will be entertained excepting from lumbermen, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids, if it shall be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Twenty per centum of the amount due on each delivery of material will be reserved as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Lumber and Timber," and addressed,
G. WEITZEL,
de18 d6 Major of Engineers, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U.S.A.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals until the 28th of December, 1868, will be received for building a new Courthouse in Breckinridge county. The building will be 70 by 55 feet, two stories high; to contain court-rooms, jury-rooms, clerks' offices, fire-proof vaults for the public records, and other necessary public offices of the county. The plan and specifications can be seen and examined at the office of either of the undersigned, in Hardinsburg, Ky.

J. B. BRUNER,
FRANK. FRIZE,
G. P. JOLLY,
T. N. MILLER,
J. G. HASWELL,
G. W. BEARD,
E. R. ESKRIDGE,
S. V. R. BOARD,
d17 d12 Commissioners.

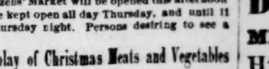
To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the office of Bradshaw, Vogdes, & Co., Architects, until the 25th day of December, for the various works and materials required in the proposed additions to the Louisville City Marine Hospital.

Plans and specifications are now ready and may be seen at the office of the above-named Architects.

Proposals will be opened and reported to the first meeting of the General Council in January, 1869. The Council reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals.
PHILLIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
JNO. E. CROWE, }
GEO. H. WALLING, } Trustees.
n29 PHIL. T. GERMAN, }

THE CITIZENS' MARKET.



The Citizens' Market will be opened this afternoon and will be kept open all day Thursday, and until 11 o'clock Thursday night. Persons desiring to see a

Rare Display of Christmas Meats and Vegetables

AND GAME!

Would do well to visit the market this evening. All the choice meats, as well as vegetables, will be for sale during the afternoon. de23 d2

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BASIL W. DUKE & A. E. RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law, No. 7 Court Place, Louisville

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. o31 dtf

CLEMMONS & WILLIS, Attorneys at Law. Office No. 6 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. s30 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

EDWARDS, GEO. T.—Attorney-at-Law, No 163 Bamberger & Bloom block, Louisville, Ky no29 d1m

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants, No. 93 W. Main st.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 185 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO., THOS., (successors to Fulton, James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal, Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 125 Third street. oct1

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 6th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. &CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MERGELL C. S.—Architect. Office: Room No. 4, Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 15 West Main street.

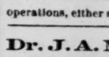
SACKSTEDER J. FD.—House, Sign, an Steamboat Painter, No. 95 Second st., east side bet. Market and Jefferson.

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, m'f'r all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 369 Fulton, above Campbell

DENTISTRY.

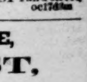
Dr. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, DENTIST,



Has removed to No. 61 Chestnut, between Second and Third, where he would be pleased to receive patients.
no21 deodim

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157,

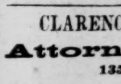


now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe15 deod

Dr. J. A. McCLELLAND,

INVITES an examination of his ROSE PEARL dental plates. Dental Cabinets, No. 181 Third street, between Green and Walnut. oc17d3m

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,



And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STEET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 dtf

LAWYERS.

CLARENCE J. PRENTICE,

Attorney at Law

135 Fifth street,
se21 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

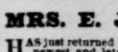
PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.



An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. no6 dtf

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. E. J. BREWSTER

HAS just returned from New York with the very newest and latest fashions in dresses, sacques, cloaks, laces, ribbons, and flowers; also, trimmings of every variety and description.

Dresses and cloaks cut and basted, with suitable trimmings furnished, on the most reasonable terms, at short notice.

Rooms on Fourth street, at Mrs. J. A. Beattie's old and, No. 104½.
se20 dtf MRS. E. J. BREWSTER

WANTED.

WANTED—4 carpenters, 10 express men, 3 men at light work, 1 distiller, tinman, shoemaker, 3 men with wives, 2 gardeners, wagon maker, blacksmith, waiters, drivers, &c.; also, situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, &c. Apply immediately. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts

WANTED—TO LEASE—That elegant hotel, the Forst House, in Russellville, Ky., on the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, remodeled and refurnished at a cost of over $30,000. A good bargain will be given to a No. 1 landlord. Apply to GEO. T. EDWARDS, in Louisville, or R. C. BOWLING and H. B. TULLY, Russellville, Ky. de24d8

WANTED—STRAW—Hand-thrashed rye straw, for stuffing collars. HOPKINS, SMITH & CO. de24 d3

WANTED—PARTNER—$2,000—A gentleman, of business experience and $2,000 in cash, desires to connect himself with some well-established house in this city. A wholesale business or manufactory preferred. Satisfactory references given and required. Address PARTNER, through this office. d22 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man, 21 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in some good wholesale house; is willing to commence at the foot of the business and work his way up. Has been engaged in business in this city for three years. Best of references given with regard to business capacity and integrity. Address E. F. M., Courier-Journal office. de22 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Gentlemen with families and single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and good boarding at Mrs. TABLER'S, No. 24 West Walnut street. Terms very reasonable. A few day boarders can be accommodated. de22 d6

WANTED—DR. MATHEWS, Clairvoyant and Physician, can tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost property, lottery numbers, in short, anything you wish to know. He will cure fits, seminal weakness, rheumatism, paralysis, suppressed menstruation, deafness, and all chronic female and special diseases. A cure warranted or no pay. Consultation fee from $1 to $2. Office 207 Second street. d20 dim*

WANTED—3 ENERGETIC SALESMEN, who have experience and can command trade, in a wholesale millinery and fancy goods house. None others need apply. Inquire at L. & G. BRONNER & CO.'s, 171 Main street. Good reference required. d19 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable capable girls and women are invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO. no15 dtf

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address B., care of Maxwell & Co., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side. n17 dtf

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se11 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$30 to $30 per week can be made, by male or female with "Linington's Celebrated Spring Steel Needle Packages." Every lady will take one. Four papers in each package. Send 25 cents for sample package and circular. C. M. LININGTON, 88 South Halsted st., Chicago. d18 d26,

WANTED—AGENTS—In the city and county, responsible agents to manufacture and sell the Excelsior Clothes Washer, Boiler, Steamer, and Percolator. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove wash-boiler. No labor required except a rinsing. Agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address Capt. CHAS. JUNOT, No. 143 north side Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. de12 dim

$2,500 TO $3,000 PER YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. It is entirely new. Sale as permanent as flour. Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md. de12 d30*

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town in the United States, responsible agents to manufacture and sell the Excelsior Clothes Washer. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove wash boiler. No labor required except a rinsing. Agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address CHARLES SWAIN, No. 154 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. de10 dim

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 10, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. o19 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. s4d

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—STABLE—The well-known livery stable of J. W. Shockency, situated on Second street, between Main and Market, together with buggies, horses, harness, &c. Any one wishing to engage in a paying business would do well to call. There is a three years' lease on the ground. The entire stock and lease will be sold for one-third cash and balance on 3 and 6 months' time, with lien. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises of W. GUTHRIE or J. W. SHOCKENCY. d24 d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE—1 two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my18 dtf

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE—One of the largest warehouses in Louisville, on Fifth street, 3d door from Main, running back to Bullitt street. If not sold by the 1st of January, will be rented. For sale and storage of cotton there is no better house. R. BURGE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Desirable building lots, 30 or 60 feet front by 200 feet deep to a 20-foot paved alley, on Chestnut street, south side, between Brook and Floyd. Price $125 per foot. For sale for cash or on address R. R. JONES, No. 275 Preston street.

FOR SALE—SILVERWARE, WATCHES, &c.—Solid silver table and tea spoons and forks (all new); ladies' and gents' fine gold watches, silver watches, chains, &c., which I will sell at one-half their cost. JUL. WELLMAN, Exchange and Broker Office, 134 Third street, bet. Jefferson and Green. de30 d6

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—Desiring to quit the business, I offer my stock of dry goods and fixtures for sale. The stock is small, and consists principally of staple goods. The stand is one of the best in the city. RICHARD ISAACS, No. 106 Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. de20 d12

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A very desirable and well located residence, with all the modern improvements, situated on Broadway. Price very low and terms easy. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 156 Main street. de9dim

FOR SALE—SURPLUS MULES AND HORSES of the Central Passenger Railroad Co., on the corners of Eighteenth and Walnut and York and Fourth streets. Size of mules from 15½ to 16 hands high. Warranted sound, and 4 years old in the spring. CENTRAL P. R. CO.

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Ninth and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations. Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas. I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good business. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has the brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with but a small expense. We propose to sell all barrels, half barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may desire to carry on the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au29

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains four rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 30x180 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—two years' credit if desired. Apply to W. B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—37 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A suite of nicely furnished parlors, suitable for an office for a dentist or a bedroom for a small family. Also, a splendid room on ground floor, suitable for a tailor shop, coal office, or provision store. Inquire of Mr. HALLADAY, S. E. cor. Eighth and Jefferson. de23 d6

FOR RENT—FINE FARM—A very desirable farm of 120 acres, on the Louisville and Nashville turnpike, 10 miles from the city, and within 8 minutes' walk of the station. 110 acres in a high state of cultivation. Improvements new. House completely furnished if desired. Will rent for one or a term of years. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 156 Main street. de23 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The store-room under the Louisville Hotel (No. 222) now occupied by Mr. Abbott, on Main street. It is a desirable location for a broker or insurance office. Inquire of EDWARD PEYRADO, Louisville Hotel. Possession given by the 1st of January. de21 dtf

FOR RENT—PART OF A HOUSE—Suitable for a small family, or will rent the rooms separately, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 172 Seventh st., near Walnut. de22 d6

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished room, without board. Apply at No. 78 Jefferson street. de23 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story residence, containing eight rooms, situated on Washington street, between Floyd and Preston. Rent low. Apply to WM L. MURPHY, No. 59½ Third street, near Main. de22 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The storehouse at present occupied by Messrs. Krebs & Eiler, on the north side Main street, a few doors below Seventh. Apply at T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN'S. de20 dtf

FOR RENT—THE SECOND & THIRD FLOORS of our business house, north-west corner Main and Sixth streets, at present occupied by Messrs. Baird Brothers. Possession given Jan. 1, 1869. Apply to A. R. SEMPLE & SONS. de19 dtf

FOR RENT—THREE WAREHOUSES—The large ones, between Washington and Water streets, one occupied by C. P. Moorman & Co. Possession 1st January, 1869. JOSHUA B. BOWLES. de16 d12t*

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—That elegant new store-house, on Seventh street, near Main, on 2d floor of same building, two large offices suitable for any profession. Possession given immediately. Apply to JONES, TAPP & CO. de5 dim

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with large lot, good stable, cellar, gas and water. No. 343 Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 20 Fourth street. no4 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The first, second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street, containing several large rooms, suitable for business purposes and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine salesrooms, &c. Inquire of S. N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building now occupied as the COURIER-JOURNAL office, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, will be for rent after the latter part of December, or as soon as the new building on Jefferson street, intended for our use, is ready for occupancy. Particulars may be had by application to this office.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—The two new houses corner of Eleventh and Main streets, will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of December. [illegible] Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome Store Room on first floor, and [illegible] rooms suitable for residence. [illegible] Apply at S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co., bet. First and Second. oc24 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—No. 60 Sixth street, between Main and Market. Inquire of POINIER & CAMPBELL, No. 231 West Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the store house now occupied by me on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to S. N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, No. 11 Main street, [illegible] on the premises. oc18 dtf

FOUND.

FOUND—A PORT-MONNAIE—Containing [illegible] calling at No. 127, corner Fourth and [illegible] stairs, office of Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—75 head of fat mules, average 14½ hands. Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. RICHARD WATERS.

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BUSINESS STAND AND RESIDENCE—On L. & N. R. R., at Nolin, Ky. Will be sold low. For terms, &c., apply to OTTER & CO., Sixth street, Louisville, Ky., or THOMPSON & CO., at White Mills, Ky. de24 deod1m*

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—And 116 Acres of Land ¼-mile from Pewee Valley Station, on the L. & F. R. R., and 18¼ miles from Louisville, on the Ballardsville pike. Improvements are a good double modern style Frame Cottage—seven rooms and kitchen, good double cottage for servants, excellent barn and carriage-house and other out-buildings. The place is tastefully ornamented, and abounds in fruit of all kind adapted to this climate. Land is mostly in grass, with 30 acres woods pasture. It is a fine stock or fruit farm, embraces several fine building sites, convenient to never-failing springs of water, and high rolling ground.

Change in my business induces me to offer the above property at a bargain. Terms will be made easy. For further information apply to me on the premises, or to Messrs. Morris & Southwick, Louisville, Ky. WM. MOSES, Pewee Valley, Ky. ap15deodtf

FOR SALE—FARM—The best farm in Henry county, in sight of Newcastle (the county seat) and Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Military and Pres. Henry Nold's Female Schools, as good schools as any in the country. It lies in "the forks" of the two R. R.'s, Louisville and Lexington and Louisville and Cincinnati, on a turnpike connecting the two roads. I will sell 300, 385, or 540 acres, as a purchaser might elect. Fencing, water, and improvements good, including a barn, with capacity for 150 mules with their food—water inside of it. Considerable portion of the farm in grass of several years' standing. To say more is deemed useless, as no one would buy without seeing it, and to see it is (to any one who wants a farm) to buy it. Also 31 head of large, well-broke mules, 4 years old, and 70 head of cattle, one and two years old. Apply to GEO. C. CASTLEMAN, Newcastle, Ky. o31 d3aw&wtf

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY—We offer for sale our distillery, near Hopkinsville, Ky. The distillery is in complete running order, with good machinery and mill attached; capacity 100 bushels of grain per day; plenty of over-head water with pipes to convey it all over the building. A three-story rectifying house, with a 125 gallon copper still; a bonded warehouse; two good rooms for offices; two good corn-cribs, capacity 500 barrels corn; a good cabin; a fine lot of seasoned staves: 100 new barrels; 200 cords seasoned wood at the distillery; a small lot of barley malt and hops. The above distillery is situated in the finest grain growing county in the State, within 1½ miles of the E. H. and N. railroad. For further particulars apply at M. S. MAJORS & CO'S, 48 Market street, below Second. de8 deod7&w1

FOR SALE—($995)—VALLEY FARM—189 acres, one mile from Ohio river, in Meade county. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main st., near Third, Louisville, Ky., or the undersigned, at Richards' Landing, Meade county, Ky. L. R. RICHARDSON. d18 d7*

FOR SALE—(No. 1,190)—640 ACRES of LAND—Will exchange for a stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, or City Property. Apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third. d18 d7*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also two or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. no17-deodtf

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. jy9 deodtf

BOARDING—A handsome front parlor to let to a family, with first-class board; also a front room, with small room attached, can be had on reasonable terms at 174 Chestnut, between Fifth and Center streets. Best of references given and required. d23d3

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Post-office. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of C. S. WEATHERHOLT, of ——, in the county of Hancock and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 5th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d24 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEO. R. MILLER, of ——, in the county of Hardin and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 8th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de24 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of A. WOOLNER & E. SINCERE, of ——, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 8th day of January, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d23 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM J. PERKINS, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 8th day of January, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de24 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON WORMSER of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d24 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BROOKEY F. BARKER, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 6th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de24 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHAS. H. PRATT, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 6th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. d24 d2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of [illegible], bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed December 22, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 5th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. H. WARD, Register. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. d24 Th2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAS. M. LILLARD. Petition for final discharge filed December 19, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 30th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. F. L. WILKERSON, Assignee, Franklin, Ky. d21 Th2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Bowling Green, Kentucky, the 20th day of Dec., A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of REUBEN SMITH, of ——, in the county of Warren, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. L. HINES, Assignee. d24 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ASA KELLY, of ——, in the county of Henry and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. d24 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN KELLEY, of ——, in the county of ——, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. de24 Tu3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of W. BOHANNON. Petition for final discharge filed Nov. 13, 1868. By order of Court the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, in Shelbyville, Ky., on the 29th day of Dec., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. And the 2d and 3d meetings of creditors provided for in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867, will be held before me at the same time and place on the 29th day of December, 1868. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. T. O. SHACKELFORD, Assignee, Shelbyville, Ky. de17 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of R. HAMILTON. Petition for final discharge filed December 18, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 1st day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. ED. HILPP, Assignee, Lebanon, Ky. d17 Th2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAS. B. WEBSTER. Petition for final discharge filed December 12, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 1st day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. ED. HILPP, Assignee, Lebanon, Ky. de17 Th2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of G. M. BACON, of Oak Grove, in the county of Christian and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. d8 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy.—At Louisville, the 3d day of December, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. H. DENNIS, in Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. d3 Th3

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE BUTLER, of ——, in the county of Barren, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at [illegible], before Warner Underwood, Register, on the 9th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de20 d2

Portrait Painting!

MR. COOPER has just finished a group of children, which, with other portraits, are now on exhibition in his exhibition room, to which those who desire to see specimens of his portraiture are invited. Entrance through the store. de18 d6*

1868

H. D. WALBRIDGE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

No. 12 BRIDGE ST., NEW YORK.

T. HAMILTON, Toledo, O., (late with H. S. Walbridge & Co.) is our Agent in the country tributary to Toledo. We will make advances on property consigned to us. For particulars apply to him at Toledo. H. D. WALBRIDGE & CO. oct13 d3m

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

89 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, Dec. 24, 1868, at 10 o'clock, and will continue all day and at night. Terms cash.

de24 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE.

1127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets.

New and Second-hand Furniture all kinds, Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cocoa and Straw Matting, Queensware, Looking Glasses, Cook and Other Stoves, Sewing Machines; also, a variety of Show Cases, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock. Terms cash.

d24 S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

Auction Rooms 89 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Japanned Goods, Gold and Silver Ware, Silver-plated Ware, and the Most Elegant Stock of Jewelry ever offered

AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING (Thursday), Dec. 24, 1868, at 10 o'clock, and continuing during the day (morning, afternoon, and night). The goods must be sold regardless of price.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BELDEN & CO.,

99½ Fifth street.

AUCTION sale of holiday goods of all kinds, watches, jewelry, toys, dolls, and fancy articles, suitable for Christmas gifts. To commence TO-DAY, at 2 P. M., and continue until 10 P. M. All in want of Christmas gifts will do well to attend.

BELDEN & CO., Auctioneers.

Also, at the night sale, a lot of standard poets and photograph albums.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A Large Lot of Christmas Toys

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above. Terms cash.

d24 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

Special Auction Notice.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO. will sell THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, together with their usual stock of dry goods and clothing, a large lot of WAX DOLLS of assorted sizes and handsome styles. The dolls will be offered at 11 o'clock in liberal lots to suit dealers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES, BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO., OF Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Hats, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23d and 24th December, at 9½ A. M., will be sold a stock of dry goods, clothing, notions, jeans, coverlets, spreads, hosiery, &c. Also, on Wednesday, the stock of a bankrupt, by order of assignee. Clothing and hats each day at 12 M. Terms cash.

d20 dts T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Jewelry, Plated Ware, Fancy Articles, Christmas Presents, and Fans,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, Dec. 24, at 10 and 3 o'clock, I will make a closing sale of fine jewelry, rich plated ware, fancy goods, Christmas presents, furs, and sundries, together with an invoice of rich goods of various styles, just received. Sale positive and peremptory.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

de23

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Christmas Sale! Christmas Sale!

Pawnbroker's Sale of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Chatelaine, Rings, Breast-pins, &c.,

AT AUCTION:

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 24, 1868, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above. Terms cash.

de23 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Verhoeff, McCampbell & Co. } against } In Chancery, No. 21,656.
E. Smith,

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1868,

about the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Boone Warehouse, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months,

2 hogsheads of Tobacco.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD,
Deputies.

d23 dtd

Assignee's Sale.

AT Woodland Garden, on the 29th of December, 1868, I will sell, at auction, a lot of benches, counters, chairs, tables, gas fixtures, glasses, ten pins, tenpin balls, empty barrels, 3 stoves, &c. Also, a frame stable and a small frame house, to be moved by the purchaser. Also, a lot of wines and liquors, the stock of B. Strube. Sale to take place on the premises from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.

R. M. MOSBY,
de20 dtd Assignee of B. Strube, in bankruptcy.

Circular, Mill, Mulay, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true as even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent. more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers. my19 d1y

Selling Out at a Great Sacrifice!

AS we are determined to close out our entire stock within thirty days from this date, we offer our large stock of

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Trimmings

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

At Half Their Original Cost!

Call and secure your bargains at your own prices. Store and fixtures for sale.

no16 dtf A. WOOLNER & CO., 103 Fourth st.

W. L. MURPHY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Pittsburg and Other Coal,

For Parlor, Cooking and Steam Use.

Office, East Side of Third St., near Main.

no2 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE AMERICAN

PAPIER-MACHE MANUFACTURI'G CO.,

Water Pails, Fire and Ship Buckets, Toilet and State Room Sets, Spittoons, Milk Pans, Etc.,

made far more durable than the same articles of wood, tin, copper, or other metal, or even India Rubber or Gutta Percha.

An end to Rusting, Shrinking, Bending, Breaking, Water-Soaking and Odor-Retaining.

AN IMMENSE SAVING EFFECTED!

Beauty of Finish Combined with Lightness and Durability.

The utensils can be subjected to a heat sufficient to boil water, without being in the least injured. They may be exposed to the action of the sun or a dry atmosphere, subjected to extreme cold, the roughest usage, and retain their usefulness entirely.

The paper is thoroughly impregnated with a Water-Proof preparation.

The Wares are almost everlasting.

All who have used them recommend them in the highest terms. Address, for catalogue and samples

AMERICAN PAPIER-MACHE CO.,
oc13 Tu&Th3m No. 11 Pine street, N. Y. City.

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,

GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Savannah, Ga.,

WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.

Refer to Maj. M. I. Wicks, Prest. M. C. R. R.; Col. Sam Tate, Prest. M. C. R. R.; W. C. Butler, Esq., and H. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

NOTE.—Rice can be shipped now on through bills from Savannah to Louisville at 75 cents per 100 lbs.

no10 deodtf

1868. 1868.

HAMILTON BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

Corner Water and Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.

ALL property consigned to us will receive careful attention, with prompt sales and remittance proceeds. Liberal advancements made on shipments.

Special attention given to purchases of property to be resold here or shipped elsewhere, on satisfactory margins.

THOS. HAMILTON, (last seven years with H. S. Walbridge & Co.) will give personal attention to all business intrusted to the firm.

☞ We refer to—Northern National Bank, Toledo; Bank for the People, Toledo; H. D. Walbridge & Co., New York; Walbridge, Watkins & Co., Chicago.

oc13 d3m

AL. S. SMITH. GRAN. W. SMITH.

SMITH BROS.,

UNDERTAKERS,

S. W. corner Jefferson and Seventh streets,

DEALERS IN

Self-sealing Burial Cases and all styles of Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, and Wooden Coffins

OF SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH.

All calls promptly attended to either day or night.

n15 †Tu&Th3m

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, '68.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
Good Advice.

Bennett, of the Herald, disposes of the whole question of the resumption of specie payments thus: "We are for immediate resumption of specie payments by every financier or philosopher who believes that the time has come for immediate resumption, and accordingly call upon Greeley and all others who clamor for it to carry out their theory in practice. Let the Tribune employes demand their wages in coin immediately, and let all who want instant resumption pay gold for what they use or to those having any claims upon them. That is the way to bring about immediate specie payments, and would test the honesty of the raving advocates of this theory." The beautiful theories now being aired about resumption are not intended to be put into practical operation first by their originators. They give the advice to others gratis, and, like sign-posts, are always pointing the way they never go themselves.

II.
Colfax Loquitur.

The Union League of the city of mother-in-law murderers fed the luminous Schuyler the other night and, under the generous influence of Clicquot and oysters, he made bold to say that the next administration's policy should be characterized by "the most searching retrenchment, honesty, efficiency, and higher character in all connected with the public service; rigid guardianship of the treasury against unwise and extravagant schemes; a financial policy which shall maintain our credit untarnished, appreciate our currency, and place us on the firm rock of specie payments." If the Radical party fulfill any of these promises, they should have a monument for it. Any one of them will tax their strength and patriotism too much to carry out. Promises are soap bubbles, deeds are pebbles. Let us have more wool and less cry, good master Colfax.

III.
Another Napoleon III.

Every now and then some crazy fool sets up a claim to be the genuine original heir to the French throne. The last of these imposters has arisen in a poor schoolmaster living in the small Saxon town of Wermsdorf, who claims to be the legitimate grandson of Napoleon I. If his statements are trustworthy, Napoleon's son, the duke of Reichstadt, fell in love with a young Hungarian countess, during a journey which he had made in Hungary, in 1830, and as she refused to be anything but his wife, he resolved to marry her. The ceremony took place at a village church near the city of Debreczin, by the regular village priest. This marriage, the Saxon pretender asserts, was perfectly legitimate, inasmuch as, according to the laws governing the imperial house of Austria, the duke of Reichstadt was already of age at that time, so that no exception whatever could be taken to the union. The pretender says that a few days after his marriage the duke had to leave his young wife, and that he was unable to take her with him to the court of Vienna. There are certain circumstances that render the whole story of this person improbable. But several diplomats at the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Dresden, before whom the full statement of the facts have been laid, have stated that, in their opinion, the schoolmaster will succeed in making out his case. Even the supposition of such an heir would cause considerable uneasiness to Louis Napoleon, but we incline to the opinion that the whole story is one of those canards which are started at the present time to give the wits of Paris something to amuse themselves with in their *conversationals* about the "mysterious man in the Tuilleries." This looks very much like the canard of some clever Bohemian, gotten up to fill a page in his Paris letter.

IV.
Christmas.

There is quite as much enterprise in the manner of getting all out of Christmas that is to be had as there is in squeezing a lemon. Christmas is now a relic of the past and its joys greatly overrated. An English letter to the New York Times says: "If any one wants to spend a miserable Christmas day, let him summon a family party, with readings from Christmas publications before and after dinner. And then what a country this is for gormandizing at Christmas times! Englishmen take a delight in reading how many thousands of tons of beef are sent to the Christmas market; and they devour this beef in huge slices, with the red gravy (or blood) running down their chins, and stuff themselves afterward with great wedges of plum pudding, and then pile on heaps of mince pies, and wash it all down with rivers of port wine, well brandied. This is what they call having a 'merry Christmas.' People are at the table who would much rather be at their own homes, and relatives who have not one feeling or sentiment in common are obliged to sit side by side, and even try to talk, simply because it is the 25th of December. The ordinary Englishman is at best a gorging animal, and on this particular day he makes himself a mere receptacle for all kinds of incongruous food. What is the consequence? A few days afterward he has another row with those uncles and aunts, the tradesmen's bills come pouring in, the servants (his own and everybody else's) are pestering him from morning till night for 'Christmas boxes,' he is preached at in the papers, and finally he sinks into a deeper depth than ever of despondency and gloom. He snubs his wife, scolds his children, swallows box after box of Cockle's pills, and begins the new year a blighted man." This Britisher's view is evidently the result of a fit of indigestion and too much "bittawh beeawh." Go at your turkey and destroy as much of him as you can is the best advice to be given.

V.
The Alabama Claims.

The London Times of the 5th inst. says: * * * "At the last moment a proposal has been transmitted by telegraph for a more serious modification of the claims convention. Mr. Seward suggests that the primary question of our liability for the escape, and consequent depredations, of the Alabama should be referred, not to the King of Prussia, but to the same commission as will consider the points of dispute in detail. It will be felt that this is a proposal to which we could hardly assent. The commission contemplated will, of course, be composed of good lawyers, who are perfectly capable of applying to particular cases the recognized principles of international law; but they could scarcely be accepted as a final authority on those principles. They could not be regarded as a court of ultimate appeal on one of the most difficult questions which have ever arisen in this most difficult, and, at the same time, most important branch of law. This country is charged with having neglected its international obligations. We are not prepared to submit the question of the culpability of a great nation to the decision of five respectable lawyers. We have a right to demand a higher tribunal on such a point, and it may be added that we are not the only country on whose behalf such a demand should be maintained. All nations are concerned in the solemn decision of a delicate point in international law, and it is important that the court of appeal should be such as to command the general deference of the world. Now, again, is it all unreasonable to say that the two American members of the proposed Commission would probably come to the consideration of the question with their minds strongly prejudiced, and this would tend to increase a counter bias which might be found in the English members. The commission, in a word, would neither be a sufficiently independent nor a sufficiently authoritative tribunal; and to submit to it the preliminary question of our liability would be consistent on our part neither with justice nor with dignity.

VI.
The N. Y. Historical Society.

At the meeting the other day in New York some interesting facts and incidents connected with the war of 1812 were recounted. Mr. Frank Moore read a very excellent sketch of "the Battle of Plattsburg Bay." He said that nearly every part of this continent was a battlefield. He then sketched the battles that had been fought between England and other nations here long before the revolution. The relations of the people to the States here and in European nations were considered also, and the lecturer said that here the people are the principal and the Government but an adjunct, while in the eastern hemisphere the people are considered but an adjunct of the Governments. The failure of the English in the wars of the Revolution and in 1812 was accounted for by the want of military experience in the generals who were sent against us. They could not fully comprehend the situation nor meet the emergency. He believed that at times during the last six months of the war, in 1814, the English might have taken New York, and, assisted by a fleet, it would have been hard to dislodge them. As a historical fact, he stated that not till after the war of 1812-14 did Great Britain give up the idea of colonizing this country. The map is now in existance in which a division of the great empire of France was to take place also about the same time. The importance of holding the Lake Champlain district in any war raging in the State of New York was pointed out. The incidents which led to the war of 1812 were then depicted. Lieut. McDonough's course, while in temporary command of the Siren in 1806, in rescuing an impressed American seaman from a British armed boat, was recited and applauded. The tardiness of both forces in entering Lake Champlain was dwelt upon, and its advantage to the Americans was shown. The relative weight of the armaments of the Saratoga (American), and Confiance (English), was shown as being in favor of the latter, but the result showed superior fighting abilities of the Americans. Lieut. McDonough commanded the American vessels (4) and galleys engaged in the battle of Plattsburg Bay. The English squadron consisted of eighteen sail of all sorts. The number of men was also in favor of the English. On the morning of September 11 the English squadron was discovered approaching and everything was prepared to meet them. The distance between the hostile forces was about a league. The first shot was fired by the Eagle (American), but fell short of the enemy. McDonough then sighted a long 24-pounder, which struck the Confiance (Eng.) and killed eleven men. The fight then became general. The Finch (Eng.) was speedily disabled and went ashore at Crab Island. The thirteen English galleys were completely swept of their crews by the American broadsides, which gave the victory to the Americans. They received broadsides of canister at a distance of forty yards. The fight was at length reduced to a struggle between the Saratoga and Confiance, both of which were badly riddled and almost silenced, when the Saratoga cut her cable and turned a fresh broadside upon the enemy, who thereupon struck her colors. The other English vessels followed at once. The only battle that compares with this in importance is that of Lake Erie. A passing sketch of some of the other American actors in that engagement closed this historical sketch of the battle of Plattsburg Bay. There are still surviving among us here in Kentucky a number of venerable soldiers of the War of 1812 who could recall to mind many matters which would be of historical value, and it would be well for them to commit them to writing. There were numbers of Kentuckians in that war who served on the Northern frontier.

VII.
A New Leak—Custom-house Frauds in New York.

Among other recreations of the New Yorkers may be mentioned the late importation frauds by which $250,000 worth of silks were smuggled in by the assistance of some of the custom-house officials at that port. The Tribune says of this case: These frauds, committed through a series of years, turn out to be much larger than was at first supposed; they certainly are the most successful and long-continued ones brought to light in this country. It appears that two persons by the name of Fegelstock and Bentina, who did business in Reade street, were for some time suspected of bringing goods into this port under cover of fraudulent invoices, although the cases sent to the Appraiser's stores for examination agreed always perfectly with the invoices deposited and sworn to at the custom-house. The cases sent for examination to the Appraiser contained clocks and other goods on which but little duty is exacted by the tariff, while the remainder, which were sent directly to their respective stores, were filled, as it appears now, with valuable silks and velvets. In this way, it seems, an immensely large stock of goods was clandestinely brought into this country without payment of duties. Messrs. Fegelstock and Brentina seem to have been acting merely as agents, while the principals in these transactions were Messrs. Guiteman Bros., of Leonard street. The amount involved, as far as known now, is somewhat more than $250,000. The two first-named persons have seen fit to make good their escape, and they are believed to be in Canada. Their flight was very precipitate, and but for an error in the writ issued for their arrest, they could not have got off. It appears that they made the most of their time while the writ was taken back to the Judge for correction; for when the officers at last entered their premises, they found that the guilty ones had flown after burning up most of the entries and invoices, which could have been used against them, and, in their haste to escape, leaving behind a certified check. The fact of so many of their entries being destroyed, makes it exceedingly difficult to discover the full amount of the frauds thus perpetrated. The Guiteman Bros. justified yesterday to the sum of $250,000, and gave sureties for a similar amount. They own real estate in this city alone worth over $200,000. Before justifying in the above sum they wanted to exact a promise from the Custom-house officers that they would require no further sureties from them, which request, however, was not acceded to, for it is believed most certainly that the frauds committed will be much above that amount. There are strange rumors afloat in connection with these remarkable transactions, of collusions between the importer and certain custom-house officers, extending as they do over so long a period of time. It is believed that somebody, either in the Custom-house, or in the Appraiser's Department, must have known exactly what cases would bear the examination of persons not connected with these bold and gigantic frauds, for one out of every three or four cases only is sent to the Appraiser's store for examination, and it seems certainly very strange that the wrong (or right) ones should always have found their way to the stores to be examined there.

MYSTERIOUS.

Was It a Kuklux Outrage, or the Devil's Own Work?

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., Dec. 22, 1868.

I have lately arrived at this ancient and secluded little village, and find some queer customs, of very remote date I am told, still held in observance by the natives. I was fortunate enough to be an eye-witness, on the evening of my arrival, to a very singular and fantastic ceremonial, which, as illustrating the character and habits of the primitive people, I will describe for the benefit of your readers. I had observed on reaching my hotel that there appeared to be some excitement on the street, and, upon inquiring its cause of my landlord, was informed that a marriage of great local interest was to be celebrated that night in a building opposite the hotel. The parties were a widow lady of uncertain age, Mrs. B., and a Mr. W. of Madison county, both possessed of considerable wealth. Shortly afterward the bridegroom elect was pointed out to me. He was a brisk old gentleman, dressed in an indescribable antique costume, surmounted by a tall shaggy white hat—hoary with an unspeakable old age. Mine host informed me that a secret order, which has existed in the village from time immemorial, called the "Dead Beats," had taken exception to the fashion of this hat, and had sent its owner a peremptory command to purchase a more modern one in deference to the conventionalities of such occasions. To this proposition the old gentleman, whose mind had been early attuned to economy, emphatically demurred, and thus the matter stood when the vesper bell called us to supper. I, being a stranger, and, withal, of a sedate complexion, dismissed the subject, ate my supper, and retired to my room. I had sat by my fire an hour, I presume, meditating upon the "eternal unfitness of things" and those strange decrees of Providence which had made Brownlow a Governor, Grant a President, and me an impecunious drummer for a peanut house, when I was startled by the most extraordinary and unearthly noises which ever made night hideous. I rushed to the window, and, using my wash-stand as a "coign of vantage," reconnoitered the street and witnessed the strange, not to say diabolic, rites which, as I stated, I wish to lay before the public. A procession of goblins, as they seemed to me, "hot from Tartarus" and most frightfully appareled, were marching by, screeching at a fearful rate, blowing horns, ringing upon bells, beating upon pans, and enveloped by a perfect corruscation of exploding fire-crackers. Arriving opposite the house where the marriage ceremony was to be performed, they halted, formed a circle, quickly constructed a bonfire of tar-kegs and boxes, applied a torch, and, while it was blazing up and illuminating with a ghastly glare the entire street, began to circle around it, chanting a monotonous hymn, the words of which I could not distinguish. When the fire had reached its brightest they halted at a signal, and the tallest and most hideous-looking specter, who appeared to have been the leader, advanced within the circle, and, holding a box in his hands, spoke as follows in a tone so solemn and sepulchral as to thrill my very marrow:

> Brethren of the mystic tie of High Old Dead Beats: We have assembled this evening to celebrate one of the most touching and impressive rites of our ancient brotherhood. The occasion is furnished by the approaching marriage of one of our loveliest widows. The fairest of sun-flowers, and the biggest and most blooming, is shortly to be rooted up and transplanted to Madison soil. The estate of matrimony, held in high esteem in all ages and among all peoples, has also been approved of, and pronounced a good joke by the sachems and wise men of our order in council assembled. More especially is it made our solemn duty to promote and celebrate the marriage of rich widows; for without them, indeed, our mystic brotherhood would have ceased to exist long ago. Hence your High Priest has assembled you around this blazing altar to testify our joy, and to offer the customary sacrifice of our order. Brethren, the ancients, we learn, made burnt offerings of incense and myrrh. Pagans of all ages have made sacrifices of living animals, and even of human beings; but our offering—the product of a higher civilization and a more refined humanity—more appropriate, too, and more expressive, is—Old Hat. Old Hat, I, the High Priest of the D. B.'s, "*ex auctoritate mihi commissa*," and in the manner and according to the ancient usages of our order, do hereby give you unto the flames. So mote it be!
>
> Brethren, may this solemn sacrifice propitiate Destiny and the d——l. May the two lives, which are about to be blended, blaze as brightly as this flame. May the "Welles" of *her* joy never go dry, and may the "Shanks" of his understanding never be skinned nor lose their marrow.
>
> So mote it be.

While delivering this extraordinary address, the specter had opened the box and taken from it a hat, which I immediately recognized as the venerable chapeau of the bridegroom, and which had been obtained, no doubt, by arts which Christians shudder to think of. When the address was concluded, the hat was deposited in the flames, and, from the long and bright flame which immediately shot up, I was disposed to judge that it had been filled with coal oil, or, mayhap, a solution of brimstone. The leaping, yelling, shooting, and diableric generally, were then renewed with fresh vigor until the offering was completely consumed. Then the noises suddenly ceased, and, in the twinkling of an eye, the whole ghostly crew had vanished. I had been transfixed with horror during the whole scene, and, at its conclusion, I confess that I too vanished from the window with the utmost rapidity.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have truthfully and conscientiously detailed the whole of this affair. What do you think of it? Has it, in your opinion, any political significance? Or do you consider it merely supernatural? I am too nervous and excited to think on the subject with the lucidity which usually distinguishes me. I am somewhat upset, I admit. I shall leave here in the morning, disdaining (and somewhat afraid) to offer peanuts to such a community.

PEANUTS.

THE SEASON.

An Hour's Ramble Among the New York Toy-Shops.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14th, 1868.

ABOUT THE TOY SHOPS.

Apropos to the season, is a pilgrimage to the toy shops. Not to those bric-a-brac shops where toys are adjuncts only to a variety business; but to those great establishments where the smaller dealers draw their supplies for the Christmas week. There are in this city some seventeen importing houses, and half as many factories, whose exclusive business is in playthings and articles of amusement and ornament. One manufactory is devoted to the production of a patent kite—a fish-shaped body, furnished with hollow wings, and which rises without the application of the usual process known as "flying." As it arises, it reminds you of some half-fledged Chinese dragon upon a reduced scale. Naturally, the majority of these importers of toys are Germans. Poetical justice is satisfied in this dispensation; for Germany is essentially the country of the toy-makers, and most of the fine toys, with some special exceptions, are produced in the land of Kris Kringle and Santa Claus. In the article of dolls, France excels. You can tell a German doll almost as far as the eye can see it. Its poor, depressed nose and flattened lips are characteristic.

MADEMOISELLE IN WAX.

But the French doll is a triumph of art. Mademoiselle in wax and kid is a wonder of the nineteenth century. She is a cruel reproduction in miniature of the medamoiselle of genuine bone and muscle. Her head is adorned with a cataclysm of the fashionable light golden hair, as soft and silky as you could wish to find. Her blue eyes are expressive, and not unnatural when you remember that they are but beads. But her wardrobe is admirable; a sublimity in its way.

A first-class French doll vies with a first-class French belle in the extent and fineness of her outfit. It comes in boxes, in trunks, in the *boite de carton*. There are dresses for every occasion, and of every kind, from the *neglige* wrapper in which the matutinal coffee and cracker are taken, down through all the stages of morning reception, breakfast, promenade, drawing-room and evening toilets. It is wonderful, the minuteness with which the actual fashionable wardrobe is copied in both style and fabric by the doll-modistes of Paris. Not a garment, not a ribbon, not one of the "vivacities" of dress is forgotten or omitted. It is as if some city of Lilliput had been sacked of its finery, and the laughable, chalky-faced madamoiselle were heir to the spoils.

But mademoiselle with her wonderful wardrobe, this fearful and wonderful baggage and outfit, must be paid for. Her price is commensurate with her rare completeness. You may purchase one for fifty dollars, or a hundred dollars, without having approximated to the aristocracy of French dollhood. Probably those of the most costly description do not find their way to this country.

Again, in some fine mechanical toys, the French excel; and also in articles of toy bijouterie. In artificial pearls, for instance, French workmanship is unequaled, and is always preferred. Whether this fact be due to the superior quality of the *essence d'orient* used in the manufacture, or simply to a nicer manipulation in their production, is an open question. Similar articles are produced in Germany and in Italy, but they are inferior in every way, and, consequently, command inferior prices.

GERMAN TOYS.

But to Germany belongs the honor of producing those wonderful reductions of animal forms which are not only the delight of the children, but have not unfrequently called forth the critical admiration of artists and naturalists. They have been used by the former as models; and not an unusual sight in a studio is a group of paper horses, or herdsmen, or peasants, the production of the deft toy-makers of the Black Forest or the Franconian valleys. Indeed, it will be remembered that—if the popular story be true—that the famous rearing horse in David's painting of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" was copied from a German toy, after the great master had sought in vain for a proper model in the Imperial stables. As with bronze statuettes, so with the best class of toy-figures. They are studies from actual life—reproductions, you might say, upon a lilliputian scale.

Nuremburgh and its vicinity is, of course, the great center of production, as it has been for years. The dexterous workers of that middle-age city supply the world with playthings. You find the "Nuremburgh ware" in all quarters of the habitable globe—among Jews and gentiles, Christians and barbarians. Over a century ago it sent to Constantinople alone an annual invoice of toys amounting to something like seventeen thousand guldens. Among these heterogenous Nuremburgh wares you find anything and everything. The parlor, the kitchen, the stalls; the church, the State-house, the prison; each trade and occupation; all are made to yield subjects for the facile fingers of the model-maker. Even the quack doctor and the strolling conjurer are taxed by this insatiable producer of reductions; and magic boxes and charmed urns, and books of transmogrifications, may be found in the importer's stock, as well as miniature reproductions of nearly all the apparatus used by the modern prestidigitateur. It is a somewhat notable fact that these reproductions exhibit traces of great care in their manufacture, and are quite as delusive as the originals from which they are taken. Unfortunately, the literature of toys has been sadly neglected. That would be a pleasant essay which should trace out the history of some of the antique toys which at this day hold places of honor upon the importer's shelves. It carries the mind back a long way when we see, prepared for the delectation of the boy of to-day, the curious things which Kircher and Ozanam used to describe.

STORY OF A PAPER MONK.

We have all seen the weather-prognosticating monk who stands in front of the almonry in pleasant weather, but who retires whenever the humid atmosphere portends an approaching storm. This is a patriarch in its way, and its age is counted by centuries. Moreover, it has a special interest, its history being connected with that of chemical science.

Otto Guericke, of Magdeburgh, invented it, two centuries and a half ago. To him we owe the air pump, and the happy experiment of the Magdeburg globes. He made the toy just as the Nuremburgh worker makes it to-day, and he who would follow out its story would find himself in suggestive fields of thought, and in the by-ways of grotesque, old-time life, when science was scarcely more than a presentiment of itself. The toy was then regarded as a scientific wonder, something of a quality so admirable that a profound chemical secret was not thought too great a price in exchange therefor.

Homberg, the brilliant vagabond, self-made astronomer, botanist, chemist, and man of elegant perceptions in art, learned the secret from Guericke. And to know Homberg is to know Boyle, and old De Graaf, the anatomist, and contemporary of Van Horn, and Swammerdam, and Celio, grinder of wondrous lenses, and a score of other picturesque workers in the dark mines of early science.

Armed with this toy Homberg sought out Kunkel, who had possessed himself of the secret of the extraction of phosphorus. The history of phosphorus is, in itself, notable, and adds a delectable link to the chain; for it carries us in among the alembics, the furnaces, the projections and digestions of the age of alchemy. Brandt, alchemist and chemist of Homberg, was the discoverer of phosphorus. Kunkel, hearing of the discovery, was about to visit Brandt for the purpose of gaining the secret, and indiscreetly mentioned his intention to one Kraft. The latter adopted the suggestion himself, set out for Hamburg, and purchased the secret for two hundred rix-dollars. Kunkel, disgusted at this treachery, deliberately bent the full powers of his genius to the task of discovering for himself a method for its extraction, and succeeded. This process was revealed to Hamberg, and in exchange therefor, he gave, not two hundred rix-dollars, the price which Brandt had exacted from Kraft, but this philosophical toy of Guericke's which you can purchase to-day for a dollar in the toy stores of this most modern of the greater cities of the world.

In the light of such a history, you look at the patriarch toy with something akin to reverence.

Here is the toy camera, bringing to the mind the days of magicians; the times of Baptista Porta; and the magic lantern, redolent with memories of good Friar Bacon. And so, you may find a hundred things to take you back to the vague, grotesque time of the middle age, and to the men who groped in the early twilight of science.

After all, your toy-shop is the most attractive of curiosity shops; for here are clustered the odd things, the tangible results of the whims and fancies of nearly all people. From Chinese mirrors and head razors and spur-fires, magic Japanese fans, and Indian tumblers, down to metropolitan jumping-jacks and puppets, is a long step overreaching a wondrous middle ground which is well worthy of attention.

N. M.

AFRICAN KUKLUX.

A Memphis Negro Murdered in Bed—His Head Chopped to Pieces with an Ax.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 21st.]

One of the most horrible tragedies ever committed in this vicinity was revealed yesterday morning by the discovery of the victim.

For several months past, among other occupants of an old tenement house in one of the alleys running into Central Point, were Louis Givens and his wife and John Shaw—all colored. Shaw was unmarried, and his attentions to Givens' wife, who is said to be a quite comely yellow woman, and vain enough to court admiration, had aroused the jealousy of the husband. Several times he had accused her of infidelity, but angry words received angry words in reply, and nothing came of them. Altercations had taken place between the two men, but attended with no serious results.

Early yesterday morning a resident of the vicinity, while passing through an alley near the Point, was attracted by blood on the ground. It was evident that a bleeding body had been dragged either to or from one of the tenements near by. Further investigation revealed a shocking sight. It was that of the dead body of a negro, known as John Shaw, lying among some weeds near the fence. The head, face, neck and shoulders were literally bathed in blood, which still slowly issued from frightful gashes in the forehead and upper portions of the skull, made with an ax or hatchet.

The police were notified, and, by following the line marked by the blood, it was discovered that the crime had been committed in the tenement occupied in part by the murdered man. Upon entering, the trace led the officers to Shaw's bed, the clothing on which was almost saturated with blood. There was no doubt that during the night, and when asleep, Shaw had been murdered, and that the body was dragged into the alley by the murderer. It was found forty feet from the scene of the tragedy.

Two women—Givens' wife and a young woman named Hays—were in the house. Both denied all positive knowledge of the author of the tragedy, but the latter stated as her belief that the murder had been committed by Givens. The ax with which the murder had been accomplished was found in the alley. It belonged to Givens and was covered with blood. Givens was soon afterward arrested. He protested innocence, but was taken before Esquire Griffiths and sent to jail to await examination Thursday next. Coroner Samelson held an inquest on Shaw's remains, resulting in a verdict that the death was the rusult of wounds inflicted by Givens.

FROM ABROAD.

Thanksgiving Day Among the Americans in Berlin.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BERLIN, PRUSSIA, Nov. 27, 1868.

Perhaps the 26th of November, 1868, will be remembered by almost every American who had the pleasure of being in Berlin on that day as long as he lives, it having been one of those days in a year when Americans who have traveled thousands of miles from their dear homes and native land have an opportunity of meeting together for the purpose of offering thanks to a good providence for the bountiful blessings conferred during the past year on the land they love.

The Americans proved, by the proportionately large number in which they appeared at the chapel, and especially at the dinner, that, no matter how long they may have lived in Europe or what sights they may have seen or how much grander everything may have appeared on the old Continent than on the new, they have never forgotten, and apparently never will forget, the great country to which they owe allegiance.

About one hundred Americans met and offered thanks at the American chapel yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, Rev. Dr. Bennett officiating as pastor. A logical and flowery sermon was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Milburn. At five o'clock yesterday evening two hundred and ten Americans congregated at No. 4 Unter den Linden, for the purpose of participating in the thanksgiving dinner. That all present did participate, it is hardly necessary for me to say.

Though the dinner was truly a sumptuous one, many present were highly disappointed on learning that it was to be served up according to the German table d'hote style. Most every one hoped to partake in a splendid American dinner, and, at least for a change, if not for a luxury, they desired to see the edibles in which they were to share spread out before them in a beautiful heap. Nothing could have been more antagonistic to good taste than the dealing out of Dutch pumpernickle at an American dinner.

When the feast was almost over and the men apparently began to feel jolly from the flowing wine and the glittering champagne, Mr. Bancroft took the stand. He pronounced a most beautiful and eloquent encomium on the Union and the Constitution; although it was short it abounded in splendid figures and similes. He spoke of the Constitution as being built of live bark, surrounded by ribs of steel, that would float upon the highest breakers. He said the waves in America seem almost constantly rolling; the one behind impels the one before. But thank goodness they are never more than eighteen feet high. After concluding he requested all present to rise and drink with him "the health of the President of the United States" This being done he delivered a German oration, pronouncing an encomium on Prussia and her institutions; then proposed "the health of the King of Prussia" as the second regular toast. While the Americans were drinking to the health of the King Mr. Bancroft announced that the Prussian finance minister would respond. Baron Von der Hyde thought the Americans and Germans were one and the same people; spoke of Mr. Bancroft in the highest terms and then requested all to drink to the health of the American Embassador to Prussia. His request was granted with cheers.

Mr. Bancroft made a few remarks in reply and then said he would offer the third regular toast. He spoke at length of Grant's brilliant achievements as a military commander, and of his irreproachable character; then drank with the company to "the health of the President elect."

This toast, as the preceding one, was received with ecstatic delight. While the people were yet standing and cheering, amid the noise and confusion, some one shouted "one more." The enthusiasm then became unbounded. Cheer after cheer was sent up from every part of the building, many really believing that they were drinking to the health of Seymour.

Mr. Kreisman, the American Consul in Berlin, was called on with a loud voice (as the law would say) to respond. He pronounced a eulogy on the character of Grant and Colfax. Spoke of the dashing Sheridan, and delivered a lengthy radical political speech, denouncing the rebellion, reviving the slavery question, the States' right doctrine, &c., &c., all of which was thought by many present to be highly appropriate and well-timed. After the Consul concluded, Mr. Bancroft toasted "The Nord Deutschland bund." He said if he were to add a wish it would be that the time will soon come when no longer we will say "Nord Deutschland," but Deutschland. Mr. Delbruck, the Minister representing the Nord Deutschland bund, was called on to respond. He entertained the same desire as expressed by Mr. Bancroft. The next regular toast was, "The day we celebrate." This was responded to in an exceedingly high-toned and most eloquent speech by Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind minister from Chicago. The oration delivered by him was a great intellectual treat. After concluding, he proposed as a toast "The loved ones at home."

Mr. Bancroft made a few remarks in regard to Prussia's grand state of learning, and then announced, as the sixth regular toast, "The University of Berlin." This was responded to by Prof. Hoffman, of the University. He said he had been in England for some time, had learned a little of the English language, and would therefore endeavor to the best of his ability to respond in that tongue. He did not pretend to be infallible; on the other hand knew that what he would say would be expressed in the very poorest English. He claimed to be second to none in feelings of gratitude for the honor conferred on the Faculty of the University at the American family dinner-table.

The last toast of the evening was "Absent friends." It was responded to in a most excellent speech by Mr. Loewe, member of the Prussian Parliament.

Mr. Kreisman then read a beautiful piece of poetry written for the occasion by a young American lady, at present residing in Berlin. After Mr. Kreisman concluded the Rev. Mr. Anderson invoked the blessing of the Divinity.

At about eleven o'clock almost every one left the dining hall for their respective rooms, each and every one informing all by a countenance beaming with joy that he had spent a pleasant and truly happy evening.

A very few remained "to trip the light fantastic toe," and they, owing to the diminutiveness of their number, soon afterward adjourned. Thus ended thanksgiving day among the Americans in Berlin.

There were more Americans from Chicago present at the dinner-table than from any other city in the Union. Louisville was represented by three students, from one of whom you will hear again.

H. H. W.

THE SOUTH.

A New Eldorado.

Our special correspondent, Warren, writing from Shreveport, La., says:

As an inducement to those unimployed in your State, and at other points, I will refer to the success of a gentleman by the name of Waggoner, residing in Louisiana, who raised ten acres of sugar cane and sold the same to a Mr. Vanburger for $3,000. The latter would realize three hogsheads to the acre, which is not an unusual crop this season. The low rent of land and reasonable hire of hands, with usual success, are great inducements for investments. The remarkable success of the cotton planter this year has greatly stimulated him to further efforts to raise larger crops next year, and why should he not do so when he realizes $60 in gold for each bale of 400 pounds. Sixty thousand bales is a low estimate of the amount to be shipped from this point. Upward of thirty steamers are running in this trade. A few of them go as high up as Jefferson. The principal shipments are cotton, cattle, and hides. I will not enumerate the long catalogue of articles which are sent here for sale. Many of them should be produced in this country and not imported from down East. I find many articles for sale here produced in your city, and the trade might be much enhanced were competent agents sent to solicit the trade as other cities are doing.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is the popular paper of the Southwest. Wherever I have been it is taken.

A GHOST OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World.

[From the New Albany Ledger, 3d.]

Several years since we were reading, in the presence of an elderly lady friend, the tradition recited by Mr. Robert Dale Owen, in his work on spiritual manifestations, of a female school-teacher in Switzerland, who had appeared in the capacity of what is termed a "double" to her pupils, and who was, from this peculiarity, compelled to throw up her position, as she had upon several occasions been seen in two places at the same time, and when questioned upon the subject the teacher declared that at such times, in her natural body, she experienced a listlessness that she could not account for. The lady friend referred to then recited an occurrence that transpired in a town on the Ohio, now a large and flourishing city, some forty years ago. A young lady friend had recently married and gone down the river on a bridal trip, the newly married man holding the position of second engineer on the boat. After an absence of several weeks, our informant and her husband, after tea one evening, concluded to call at the residence of the bride's mother, who lived some four or five squares distant, and ascertain when the daughter and her husband were expected home. It was in the month of August, if our memory serves us, and the moon was shining brightly, so that objects could be distinctly seen for a distance of half a square very readily. They had entered the street at a point within one hundred yards of their destination, and the house they were about visiting was plainly visible. It was a large single tenement frame house, setting about three or four feet above the level of the street, with steps leading from the pavement to the front door. When our informant and her husband had reached within fifty feet of the door they were surprised to see moving up the steps the newly-married couple, and to see them noiselessly enter the door. They congratulated themselves that they would be the first among their acquaintances to welcome them back from their trip, and went immediately to the door, and, knocking, were admitted by the mother of the young lady. After being ushered into the parlor and taking seats, the lady inquired for her friend, expecting to greet her in a few moments. The mother answered that she had not arrived nor was she expected for two or three days. This astonished our friend, as she felt sure that she had seen her enter the house, but, for fear of subjecting herself to ridicule, forbore to mention what she had witnessed. Her intimacy with the family precluded the possibility of the answer being an excuse for the non-appearance of the bride and groom, and after spending an hour or two with the lady of the house in social intercourse she, with her husband, started for home, on the way discussing the double wraith that made the appearance on the door step, and endeavored to reason with one another that it was a hallucination.

This was years before the telegraph had annihilated time, and railroads had rendered communication between distant points a matter of small moment. The second day after this moonlight walk and visit, the steamer Ben Franklin arrived from below, bringing the announcement that the steamboat Car of Commerce (we believe this was the name of the boat) had exploded her boilers at or near the Louisville wharf. The second engineer was badly scalded; the burns being very severe, he jumped overboard in order to obtain relief from the water of the river, and was rescued only to die on the landing before he could be removed to any building or receive medical attendance. This engineer was the newly-married husband, and the lady was blown overboard and her body never recovered. The explosion had taken place on the day that our informant and her husband had seen the double apparition on the door-steps on Walnut street in Cincinnati.

When the old lady concluded the narration of these circumstances to us, we asked her if she believed these were the spirits of her departed friends. She answered that all the facts related had transpired, and that we could call them by what name we chose. We give the story as related to us, and, it certainly, to our mind, is as well authenticated as many spirit manifestations that we have heard narrated by living witnesses, and that are firmly believed. We can point to men and women in our community who to-day have had as marvellous experiences as the one above related, and who cannot be convinced that they have been deceived.

RAILROADS.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	6:00 A. M., daily.
2:35 P. M., daily.	7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:45 P. M., daily exc't Saturday and Sunday.	4:15 P. M., " "
	1:50 A. M., daily ex Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Leaves Jeffersonville at 5:45 P. M. for Cincinnati daily, Sundays excepted.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on 2:15 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER,
General Ticket Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868. jy4

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 3, 1868, train will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and at 4.15 P. M.

Arrive at 8:40 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 7 P. M.

The 6 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Fare through $2 25.

oc5 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Supt.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE —AND— MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after NOV. 8th, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	8:30 A. M.	6:10 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:20 P. M.	3:35 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	12:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	6:25 A. M.	2:45 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		11:00 A. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 8:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 9:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:10 p. m. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:50 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2:05 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Mount Vernon.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:10 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
jy6 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

WE have now on hand, and will continue to make the best of BOOTS and SHOES. The public is requested to call and examine our stock and prices, which cannot fail to please. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. BASTIAN & CO.,

No. 71 Fifth street, between Main and Market.

no10 deod3m

To Distillers!

MALT.

THE BEST QUALITY OF

No. 1 Winter Malt,
No. 1 Canada Malt,
Prime Hops, &c.,

In large quantity, on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, at

STEIN & DOERN'S
Louisville Malt House,

21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and River.

de20 deod1m

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP!

John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land and Portable Steam Engines, Mill and Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky

fe6 deodtf

Sewanee House,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS old and favorably known house, centrally located on College street, between Church and Union streets, is still under way, and travelers who stop at the Sewanee House may rest assured of receiving every attention to make them comfortable, and being fed on the best the market affords.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same, and pledge ourself to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.

se4 deod3m JOS. S. RUTLAND, Proprietor.

J. P. ROGERS. J. H. MEAD, Jr.

J. P. ROGERS & CO.,

Importers & Manufacturers' Agents,

COMMERCIAL BROKERS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

S. W. COR. MAIN AND SEVENTH STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Kentucky whiskies, in bond or free.

oc21 deod3m

SOUTHWESTERN

Furniture Manufacturing Comp'y,

NOS. 86 & 88 FIRST ST.,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ALWAYS on hand and made to order, all kinds of parlor, kitchen, and other furniture. Orders for any kind of furniture executed at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

☞ The attention of dealers in furniture is respectfully solicited. oc1 deod3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AT COST, AND POSITIVELY AT COST.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

From this date, if not sold before January 1, will sell AT AUCTION.

Goods warranted as represented. P. S.—Fixtures for sale.

M. BENSINGER,
No. 80 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

d18 eod1m

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods. ap20dtf

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$390,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days.

PRIZES cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver; also for all Government securities.

fe4 deodly TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall st., New York.

John B. Lewis,

(LATE OF WARREN MITCHELL & CO.)

Provision & Produce Broker

FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

Provisions and Produce,

NO. 62 SECOND ST.,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

References.

Warren Mitchell & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hughes, Huffman & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Hamilton Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Wilson, Calloway & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Owsley & Co., New York; Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., New Orleans. de11 deodm

E. H. HEWITT. H. C. M'DOWELL

C. H. HEWITT & CO.,

General Commission Merchants!

For the purchase and sale of

Grain, Flour, Bacon, Butter, Potatoes, Apples,

DRIED FRUIT, &c.,

No. 95 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES—John B. Smith, President Western Fin. Corporation; W. B. Belknap, O. W. Thomas & Co. no17 deodtf

Violin and Guitar Strings

Wholesale and Retail at

LOUIS TRIPP'S,

Nos. 92 & 94 Jefferson st., below Third.

d17 eodtf

New Jewelry Store.

GO to RUSSELL'S, 59 Third street, near Main, to have your watches or jewelry repaired. A nice assortment of goods just received. d23 eod1m

WALKER'S

Tonic Bitters

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.

Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.

HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.

ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.

Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER,

LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin,	E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong,	A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart,	C. J. Walton,
James Kennedy,	J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay,	J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed,	C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post,	Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump,	O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice,	Isham Henderson,

Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,

Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S

COCKTAIL BITTERS

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of

COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers.

No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 d1y

WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure

WHITE LEAD!

TRADE MARK

Linseed, Castor, and Cotton Seed Oils.

OFFICE AND FACTORY, CORNER CASS AND SECOND STREETS, ST. LOUIS.

FOR SALE BY

Wilson, Peter & Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

se25 d3m

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS

Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests by calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.

Enameled Grates, complete, from $10 to $30.

Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $20 to $75.

☞ Don't put in wood mantels till you see the iron. au22 dtf

D. H. DAVIES. G. B. SHANKS.

D. H. DAVIES & CO.,

(Successors to Brady & Davis,)

COTTON FACTORS

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Provisions, &c., &c.,

No. 8 South Side Main St., bet. Third and Fourth

LOUISVILLE, KY.

se18 d3m

Alexander House

COR. SEVENTH & MARKET.

FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.

MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
oc25 Proprietors

SOMETHING NEW.

J. H. RICHTER,

The well-known Dealer and Manufacturer of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' Clothing,

HAS established at NO. 110 MARKET STREET, bet. Third and Fourth, a store for

Clothing for Boys & Youths

WILL BE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY. This is a new feature in this city, and attention is respectfully invited to his magnificent stock, which for cheapness, elegance, and durability cannot be competed with by any other manufacturer in any Western city. Call and see for yourselves. oc23 d2m

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from 221 Market street, to 60 MAIN STREET between Second and Third sts.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Banisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c.

We have erected facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.

W. WOODS FERGUSON & CO

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in

COTTON SAIL DUCK,

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,

14 to 130 inch wide.

Felting Duck, Car Covering, Bagging, Ravens Duck, Sail Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Montana" and "Ontario," American and English Bunting,

59 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

E. A. BRINKERHOFF, J. SPENCER TURNER,
THEODORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special.

ja31d1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all. Given away at the drug stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair and restore gray hair to its original color, stop its falling out, and remove all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
n19 deod6w 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. ja6 d&w1y

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. my1 d&w

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTER.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1	Cures	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2	"	**Worms**, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3	"	**Crying-Colic** or Teething of Infants	25
4	"	**Diarrhea** of Children or Adults	25
5	"	**Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6	"	**Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7	"	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	"	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	"	**Headaches**, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	"	**Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11	"	**Suppressed** or Painful Periods	25
12	"	**Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13	"	**Croup**, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	"	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	"	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	"	**Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17	"	**Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18	"	**Opthalmy**, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19	"	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20	"	**Whooping Cough**, Violent Coughs	50
21	"	**Asthma**, Oppressed Breathing	50
22	"	**Ear Discharges**, Impaired Hearing	50
23	"	**Scrofula**, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24	"	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25	"	**Dropsy** and Scanty Secretions	50
26	"	**Sea Sickness**, Sickness from Riding	50
27	"	**Kidney Disease**, Gravel	50
28	"	**Nervous Debility**, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	$1 00
29	"	**Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30	"	**Urinary Weakness**, Wetting Bed	50
31	"	**Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32	"	**Sufferings** at Change of Life	1 00
33	"	**Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34	"	**Diphtheria**, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 70 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions......From $10 to $35

Smaller **Family** and **Traveling** cases, with 20 to 28 vials......From $5 to $8

Specifics for all **Private Diseases**, both for **Curing** and for **Preventive** treatment, in vials and pocket cases......$2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles, Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores. Price 50c to $1 75

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAYMOND & CO.,
J. W. SEATON & CO.,
G. H. CAREY, and
WM. W. SMITH, cor. Sixth and Market,
ap3eodly Agents for Louisville

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson Street, Between Second and Third Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ESTABLISHED 1860, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhoea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis, in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address,

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
de10 dim Louisville, Ky.

Gates' Medical Dispensary!

FOR the treatment of special and confidential diseases. For his unexampled success in the treatment of this specialty Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, the consulting physician, justly commands the confidence of the afflicted. A graduate of one of the best medical schools in the world, with a large and varied experience of many years, both in hospital and office practice, giving our whole time and attention to this specialty, our reputation throughout the South and West, our indorsement not only by the press but by the most eminent practitioners, is deemed sufficient guarantee that those placing themselves under our charge will not be imposed upon. If you are suffering under any affection of the genito-urinary organs, or suffering any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to this old established dispensary. Do not delay, but call at once and be restored to health and society. Our treatise, fully delineating the diseases of the sexual system, with full symptom lists, and giving our mode of treatment, sent to any address on receipt of three-cent stamp. Consultation free and confidential.

Diseases Peculiar to Females.—Having an experience of many years in the treatment of these diseases, we have adopted a mode of treatment that almost entirely differs from former usages. Our treatment is simple yet efficacious, restoring the impaired functions to healthy action with but little regard to diet or daily duties. We use no hurtful or deleterious drugs whatever. The most obstinate and inveterate cases are invited to call. All necessary surgical operations performed, and all communications sacredly confidential. Office, No. 85 Third st., near Market, so arranged that patients do not meet each other. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Parties at a distance can consult by mail. Address Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Louisville, Ky. no12 deodtf

CHARTREUSE ELIXIR,

Or Jesuit's Secret!

IS a certain remedy for Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Old Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

AND THE CURES WILL BE PERMANENT

ASTHMA RELIEVED.

By pastils, which are prescribed by the first physicians in the city. For sale by

WM. G. GRAY,
n28 deod3m Corner Third and Green Streets.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also, treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for the past twenty years, and has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of ten thousand cases in Louisville alone.

The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured. au5 dtf

Dr. PECK, of St. Louis.

IS permanently located in this city and can be consulted for all forms of chronic diseases. Diseases of the heart, lungs, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, sick headache, &c. Also, rheumatism, scrofula and catarrh, in all their stages; goiter or thick neck cured in a few weeks, without the use of iodine. Dr. Peck cures all forms of dyspepsia, attended with weight, bloating and pain in the stomach. Pain in the side, shoulder, cold feet, dizziness, costive bowels and yellow spotted or faded skin, without the need of physic or medicine that reduce the strength of the system. Dr. Peck also treats all forms of female diseases with perfect success.

Charges reasonable. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., and 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Office 102 Market street. nov1d6m

Home for the Invalid

DR. HELM,

WITH a view to the more satisfactory treatment of diseases, has established a Home for the Invalid, in Pewee Valley, on the route of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort Railroad, sixteen miles from Louisville, his former place of residence. Diseases requiring care and attention, with skillful treatment and all the comforts of a home, good nursing, &c., will be received. Letters addressed to DR. T. J. HELM, "Vinona" (his place), Pewee Valley, Ky., will receive a prompt answer. oc5 dtf

O. W. Thomas. W. H. Meriwether. Pack Thomas

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Pork Packers, Ham Curers,

Provision & Commission MERCHANTS,

No. 46 West Main Street,

Louisville, Ky.

oc14 d3m

LEXINGTON

Observer and Reporter,

FOUNDED IN 1808.

THIS VETERAN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER is one of the most desirable ADVERTISING mediums in Central Kentucky.

WEEKLY......$2 50 | SEMI-WEEKLY......$3 00

Address G. W. RANCK, Editor.

Or, Cashier of Observer and Reporter Printing Co., Lexington, Ky. se27 dtf

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM SPRINGER & BRO.,

Druggists & Apothecaries,

Have Removed to Their New Building,

No. 91 Market Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

WHERE they will be glad to see all their old friends and customers as well as many new ones. Their own building being much larger and more commodious than the one they formerly occupied, they are prepared to fill orders for country physicians and others at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS CITY.—We are now manufacturing all the celebrated European mineral waters, according to the famous and accredited Liebig and Wochler's analyses, including the Kissingen, Pyrmont, Bitter Water, Marienbad, Lithia, Vichy, Seltzer, Carlsbad, Spa, Vichy with Lithia. These are offered at wholesale and retail.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, '68.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives. A. M.	P. M.		Closes. A. M.	P. M.
2:30	4:45	Eastern Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
7:30	9:30	St Louis Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
2:00	4:45	Ind. & Chicago	12:30 M.	12:00
4:00	1:30	Nash., Memph. & Southern Mails	....	5:00 12:00 3:00 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. & Way Mails	....	
9:30	....	Louis. & Bardstown R. R. Mls.	....	2:45
....	2:00	Louis & Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	....	12:00
6:00	....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	....
6:00	....	Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails	....	3:30
		LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.		
....	4:45 9:00	New Alb. and Jeff.	12:30 M.	12:00
....	6:00	Shawneet'n Stage leaves	....	12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.		
....	2:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfld. stage	....	12:00
		LVS. TU., THU. AND SAT.		
.... 4:00	7:00	Shelbyville Mail		12:00
		Chat. & Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss. and La.	....	5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:30 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:10 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	1:50 P. M.	7:50 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	11:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
6:00 A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	2:5 P. M., daily.
5:15 P. M., " "	8:45 P. M., daily ex. Saturday and Sunday.
1:30 A. M., " " Mon.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Persons wishing the COURIER-JOURNAL in Richmond, Ky., or on the line of the railroad, can be supplied by sending their orders to E. A. Yale, General News Agent, Louisville and Nashville railroad. The paper will be furnished at $1 25 per month.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York at 134 7-8.

The weather at St. Louis, last night, was very cold, and navigation north has closed again.

James Watson Webb, and ex-Minister C. A. Washburne arrived to-day on the steamship Merrimac from Rio Janeiro.

The burned bridge on the Lake Shore Railroad, at Elmore, O., is repaired. Trains crossed at 1 P. M. yesterday.

Trinity Church (Episcopalian), at Lansingburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

It is reported in St. Louis that the Union Pacific Railroad will extend its line direct to San Francisco, independent entirely of the Central.

The heaviest fire that ever occurred in Evansville visited that city night before last. The loss, as stated in our special dispatch, was $65,000.

The bonds of the two gentlemen charged with extensive smugling, have been forfeited by Commissioner Pell, they not having been approved before him yesterday.

Mademoiselle Foster has had a fall down a flight of stairs, from her feet becoming entangled in her skirts, but escaped with life, though severely bruised and quite lame.

The New York Tribune says General Sheridan will certainly be appointed to the command at New Orleans on the fifth of March next. Better send Beast Butler at once.

John Martin, nine years old, accidentally fell under a horse-car on Atlantic street, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, and had his head completely crushed off by the wheels.

The New York Times says the letter of Mr. Spaulding and the report of Secretary McCulloch are invitations to the United States Supreme Court to decide against the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act at its present session.

In the case of Dr. Breanan, charged with the rape, in New Haven, Conn., of Mary Ann Sheehan, who died after giving birth to a child, the court refused to admit the dying declarations of the girl as evidence, and a nolle prosequi was entered and Brennan discharged.

About two o'clock yesterday morning the hay stacks of Mr. James Rankin, two and a half miles east of Odin, Illinois, were set on fire, and fifty-six stacks of hay, being the whole of his last crop, were burned. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The case of Kingston against the Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and the Putnam Company of Connecticut, to recover damages for the destruction of Ogle's factory, was decided in the New York Supreme Court yesterday morning in favor of the insurance companies.

The trial of the Twitchell murder case in Philadelphia, continues. All the evidence given tends to disprove the theory of the defense, which is understood to be based upon the assumption that the deceased was murdered by a robber who entered the house to steal money.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, was arrested Tuesday night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and taken to Ludlow street jail by the sheriff, on a warrant issued at the instance of James Fisk, who charges him with libel. Bowles was bailed in the sum of $50,000.

In the case of the United States against about $20,000 worth of property found in the rectifying establishment of Wilson & Crawry, in New York, before the District Court, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for the Government. The defense obtained thirty days' stay of the proceedings.

A. B. Hicken, of Philadelphia, and Peter McGuire, of Peekskill, N. Y., two well-known roughs, had a prize fight for $1,000 a side, in the vicinity of Shimp's woods, Delaware, on the line of the railroad, near Perryville, yesterday. After five rounds Hicken broke McGuire's jaw and gained the fight.

An encounter took place at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, between Hon. John E. Early, a prominent lawyer, and Col. T. A. Green, also a lawyer, in which Mr. Early was shot and killed. The affair grew out of an article published in the St. Joseph Herald on Tuesday, reflecting upon Green as a lawyer, which Green supposed Early was the author of.

The jury in the United States District Court, in Boston, yesterday rendered a verdict for the government against a distillery in South Boston, carried on by the Suffolk Lead Works, of which Samuel Ward is Treasurer, forfeiting to the government the entire property of the works, valued at $150,000; the bond required by law not having been given to the Collector.

The new nickel coins are to be one, three, and five-cent pieces—one-fourth nickel and three-fourths copper. The one-cent coin will weigh a grain and a half, and be about the size of an old-fashioned five-cent piece, while the three and five-cent pieces will weigh three and five grains respectively, and will be about the size of the one and two-cent coppers now in use.

John Hoag was hung at Walkertown, Canada, on the 14th instant. He addressed the crowd, making a confession of his guilt, and advising all young boys to "keep away from whisky, fast women, and the United States. Then you will be an honor and support to your parents." His remarks were delivered in a clear and distinct voice, and after he was done the hangman proceeded with his duty.

Rev. Dr. Dunne, for a long time and up to a few months since Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese in which Chicago is situated, and one of the dismissed priests in the controversy with Bishop Duggan, died yesterday morning, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He had been in bad health for many years. He had been in that diocese since 1848, and in Chicago fifteen years. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this country at an early age. Dr. Dunne was was very generally respected by all classes of people.

Edward A. Pollard, in one of the magazines, makes a remarkable statement to the effect that the bulk of the valuable documents of the Government, including the correspondence of Jefferson Davis, exists to-day in concealment; that many days before the fall of Richmond there was a careful selection of important papers, especially those in the office of the President, and letters which involved confidences in the North and Europe, and that these were secretly conveyed out of Richmond, and deposited in a place where they remain concealed to this time.

Our special dispatch from Washington advises us that President Johnson proposes to promulgate on Friday next a general amnesty proclamation entirely blotting out all sins, actual or imagined, incurred by those who participated in the late rebellion, including Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge. The people of the South will hail it as the most appropriate and prized Christmas gift that the President could possibly tender them, and the people of Kentucky will have especial cause for congratulation in having restored to them their favorite son.

No Intermission.

The COURIER-JOURNAL will be published on Christmas day and the day after, no intermission being made for the holidays. So much is conceded to the exacting demands of the public. It calls for its morning paper as for its coffee, and its summons must be obeyed. At all events, we shall not deny it, and it may expect its COURIER-JOURNAL as usual.

Bankruptcy—Advertising.

The attention of registers and assignees in bankruptcy is directed to the following order of Judge Ballard:

Ordered, that rule 29 in bankruptcy, and the amendments thereof, be so amended as to allow printers for publishing the required number of times.

The Marshal's notice to creditors $4
The notice of the final meeting of creditors..... 2
The notice of the appointment of assignee...... 3

This amendment to take effect from this date, except in cases where the previously-established rates have been paid to the Marshal and assignees by bankrupts, in which cases the former rates shall obtain.

A Novel Way of Reaching Santa Claus.

A small little girl, who is a firm believer in Santa Claus and the newspapers, writes:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

DEAR SIR: Will you be so kind as to put a small piece in your good paper and tell old Mr. Santa Claus to come down to River View and bring a lot of pretty toys and some nice Christmas presents. I know he reads your good paper, and if he sees this he will be sure and come down loaded, and what a nice Christmas I will have if you put this in your good paper. When I get older I will write something nice for your paper. I am ten years old now and going to school. A friend to your paper.

KATIE DAVIS.

THE CITY.

Weather.

The mercury stood at 15 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Helm Guards.

The Helm Guards were out on dress parade yesterday, and made a very creditable appearance.

Whoppers.

One of the finest droves of hogs ever brought to this city has arrived here from Rockport, Ind. It numbers 100, and many of them weigh over 600 pounds. One, a fifteen months' old pig, weighs 916 pounds.

Cutting Affray at Newcastle.

A desperate cutting affray occurred at Newcastle a night or two since, between a German shoemaker and a wagonmaker named Tanksley, in which Tanksley was severely cut in four or five places. Whisky excitement brought on the difficulty.

A Soiree at Gen. Kirby Smith's.

There was a grand soiree at General Kirby Smith's, in Newcastle, a few evenings since. It is said to have been one of the pleasantest affairs of the season. Miss Preston, daughter of the General, was the reigning belle of the occasion.

The Skating Prospect.

Ice was not sufficiently thick in the Cedar Hill rink yesterday to inaugurate the skating festival. If the cold snap continues, however, the park will be in prime order for the skaters this morning. Look out for the red globe and flags on Fourth street.

Fire Alarm.

The fire alarm, sounded about 11 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the burning of a barrel which caught fire in Blackstone's grocery, on the corner of Ninth and Magazine streets. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines, and but little damage was done.

The Louisville Medical and Surgical Society.

This society has already attained a success. Its second meeting was held on Saturday evening. The attendance was large. Many new names were added to the roll of membership, and additional names, of those who desire to become members, were announced. Most of the prominent physicians of the city have already become identified with this society.

The Turner Hall Shooting Affairs.

James Younger will this morning have a hearing in the City Court, on the charge of shooting Edward O'Hern at Turner Hall on Tuesday morning. We are requested to state that the report published that at the time of the shooting O'Hern drew a pistol, and that he was accompanied by his brother, is incorrect. The wounded man is believed to be in a fair way of recovery.

The Ford Murder Case.

The examination in the case of James Whelan and Michael Daley, charged with the shooting of John Ford, was concluded yesterday morning in the City Court. Coyle had been previously discharged. They were each held in a bond of $1,500 to answer before the Circuit Court. Arguments were made by Commonwealth's Attorney Reasor and John Williams, prosecuting, and Gen. Jackson and Col. Shelby Harney, defending. The court-room was densely crowded during the arguments of counsel.

At the Altar.

The union of Mr. David S. Green, the genial and popular accountant at Loving & McGoodwin's on Main street, with Miss Mary E. Brown, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John C. Brown, Esq. formerly of Natchez, Miss., was celebrated at St. Paul's church on Tuesday last. Rev. E. T. Perkins solemnized the marriage in the presence of a large concourse of friends of the high contracting parties. In wishing them a long, prosperous and blissful life, we but echo the deep-felt sentiment of their whole circle of acquaintances, whose name is legion.

A Night With Momus.

The Burnett-Taylor Combination gave their first entertainment at Weisiger Hall last evening. Regardless of freezing weather, the lovers of fun turned out in large numbers, completely filling the auditorium of the hall. As a matter of course, the evening was whiled away most delightfully. Everything on the programme was given in inimitable style, and all who were present congratulate themselves thereupon. This evening the combination will appear in a choice selection of acts, and we advise all to be there.

Personal.

Bryce Stewart, Esq., one of the cleverest and staunchest citizens of Clarksville, Tenn., was at the Louisville Hotel yesterday.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. John Arl, proprietor of the Arl House at Bowling Green. His fame as a caterer to the traveling public is continental.

Mr. Walter G. Overton, our accomplished Washington correspondent, is on a brief visit to his family and friends in Kentucky. He is enjoying excellent health.

John Kohlhepp, "old No. 1," informs us that he will serve one of his richest lunches on Christmas morning. Habitues of the Exchange will appreciate this news by earnest lip-smacking, but they will enjoy the lunch itself in altogether a different and more gratifying style.

Burglaries.

Burglars broke into the grocery store of John Fitzgerald, Main street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, before daylight yesterday morning, and stole $65 60, a pair of pantaloons, half a box of tobacco, half a box of cigars and helped themselves to bread and butter. Some valuable papers, which they took from a room, were found scattered about the floor of the cellar. They entered the grocery by getting into the cellar from the sidewalk. The place has been robbed twice within two months.

Three dollars and a quantity of cigars and tobacco were stolen from the grocery of John Burke, corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets, some time Tuesday night.

Letter-Carriers' Address.

The second annual New Year's address of the letter-carriers connected with the Louisville postoffice has been printed, and will be served to their patrons during the holidays, commencing Christmas morning. This address has been gotten up with extraordinary care and taste. Its first pages contain a beautiful poem, written by Louisville's gifted poetess, Miss Lila V. Johnston. All the remaining pages abound in highly useful matters relating to the postoffice department—among others, a list of the money order offices in the several States, which will be of great convenience to the business community and citizens generally. The worthy carriers will wait upon their customers in their new uniforms of gray, and we bespeak for them a generous welcome everywhere.

Love at First Sight.

A love-at-first-sight marriage was celebrated in New Albany night before last. The story is that Mr. Sam. Cuthbert, the happy bridegroom, watchman on the steamer Legal Tender, was desirous of finding a woman that he could love. He was told on the last up trip of that boat, by Mr. Sherrer, who is one of the engineers, that he knew a lady that would just suit him for a wife. Mrs. Maria L. East, a young widow, was the lady referred to, and he soon gained the consent of Cuthbert to call and see her.

Upon the arrival of the boat there, Sherrer told Mrs. East that he had found a man that would suit her for a husband, and, although not anxious to marry, she consented to meet him. They met for the first time on Sunday, and before separating a proposition to marry was made and accepted.

A Missing Merchant.

On Thursday, the 26th of November, Mr. John Senn, of the firm of Nietert & Senn, liquor dealers, at No. 162 Court street, Cincinnati, left for Nashville. After visiting that city he returned to Louisville on the 1st of December, and was seen at that time by many of his friends, and he even sent a dispatch to his partner, in Cincinnati, in relation to business matters. Since that date neither his family nor his friends have heard from him, and they begin to fear that he has been foully dealt with. He is about forty years of age, five feet four inches high, with a heavy black beard on his chin, and he wore a massive gold ring on which was engraved two hearts. Intelligence of his whereabouts would be thankfully received by his partner at No. 162 Court street, Cincinnati.

Presentations in School.

Before entering upon the vacation kindly allowed them during the holidays, the pupils in most of the city schools yesterday presented their faithful teachers with mementoes of love and friendship. Many of these episodes were fraught with unusual significance, and all of them were commendable. At the Eighth-ward school, Mrs. Mercer, first grade teacher, received a silver goblet, fine silver thimble, and other tokens. Miss Jennie Swandell, second grade teacher, was the worthy recipient of a beautiful rosewood work-box, and other handsome articles. Each of the remaining teachers was remembered similarly, and it can readily be imagined that the school building afforded a scene of the rarest sociability.

We understand that Mr. Roberts, principal of the Second-ward school, was complimented very signally at the hands of his pupils. It is probable, although we have not been informed, that the custom of thus recognizing the merits of the school teachers on the eve of Christmas, was observed throughout the city.

Marriage in High Life.

The most notable affair in our upper circles this week was the marriage of General Wager Swayne, of the army, to Miss Ellen Harris, daughter of Alfred Harris, Esq., the well-known lawyer. A large and brilliant assemblage witnessed the celebration of the nuptials at Christ church, the rector, Rev. James Craik, officiating. The ceremony was rendered unusually imposing by the number and distinction of the bridal party. Chief Justice Swayne and lady, parents of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. Harris, parents of the bride, graced the occasion with their presence. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Eugenia Harris, Miss Dennison, daughter of the ex-Governor of Ohio, Miss Swayne, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Kelly, of Columbus, Ohio; while General Swayne's suit consisted of his former comrades-in-arms, Col. Gabe Wharton, Col. Fredenberg, Col. Bulwer, and Mr. Swayne. The company went up on the mailboat Tuesday evening to Cincinnati, and thence the General and his bride will repair to Columbus, Ohio, their future home.

DEATH ON THE ROAD.

Coroner's Inquest at Portland Yesterday.

A little over a week ago, Michael G. Conly and Michael Tuley, two market men, left Portland for Hardin county, in a wagon, designing to purchase a lot of produce in the country, and, in returning, took the West Point road. On Tuesday morning Tuley started on just ahead of the wagon, leaving Conly to drive, and as they were going along in this way, Tuley happened to look back, and saw that Conly had dropped the reins, and had fallen back, apparently lifeless, upon the seat. Hastening to him, Tuley found the blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils, and in a very short time the unfortunate man was a corpse. Tuley brought the body to Portland, and yesterday an inquest was held by Coroner Dick Moore. The following is the verdict of the jury, based upon a physician's certificate and other testimony:

INQUEST NO. 244—Held on Front street, in Portland, Dec. 23d, 1868, upon the body of Michael G. Conly, aged 50 years.

Verdict of the Jury—That Michael Conley came to his death at 8 o'clock A. M., December 22d, near West Point, Ky., from congestion of the lungs.

DICK MOORE, Coroner.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Its Celebration by Old and Young Louisville.

Hard Times Must Retreat Before Gayety.

NOTES OF PREPARATION FOR THE FESTIVAL.

Ancient and Modern Customs.

Christmas comes but once a year. For all that it is embalmed in the memory of all—hallowed to the old, and of joyous import to the young. Those once-a-year celebrations of the day have recurred and multiplied until to-morrow they will have reached the number of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. What a world-history is embraced in that period! It staggers the mind to contemplate its vastness and complexity. How innumerable the pleasures and vicissitudes that crowd up the space of ages that intervenes between us and the birth-scene at Bethlehem! What a medley of good and evil deeds has therein been enacted in the universe, and how carefully has each act been registered upon the great book of fate! In viewing the panorama as it stretches from the present away into the dim long-ago, the mind's eye is dazzled to blindness and the heart sickens at the spectral forms and ghastly tableaux and shapeless wrecks that typify the ruin of human hopes, the miseries of the erring millions, and the extinction of races and empires and powers. But we gladly turn aside from this awful kaleidoscope, for we have survived the horrid phantasms it reveals. The present is ours, and we should permit no dismal reflection from the dead past to obscure its brightness or mar its gleeful tenor.

THE FESTIVAL IN LOUISVILLE.

Despite the inexorable tightness of the money market and the grim aspect of the weather, it is self-evident that the Christmas festival here will be shorn of none of its hey-day splendor and enjoyment. For two or three weeks our people have been "storing in" for the happy occasion. While there may have been a decrease in the proverbial ambition of our well-to-do citizens for making costly presents, there has been if anything a more general investment in medium and common gift articles than heretofore. From this we claim the right to argue that the real enjoyment of the carnival will be equal to the merriest Christmas in the calendar. Furthermore, we see it in the gladsome faces that frequent the toy, confectionery and variety stores, and in the elastic, guileless figures that skip along our thoroughfares morning, noon and night. There is a universality of mirthful anticipation. Those who are entering the sunset of life, with their silver locks and wrinkled visages, seem to have caught anew the spirit of youth, and mingle with their children and grand-children at the shrine of innocent hilarity. As for the dear little ones, full swells the deep pure fountain of their young lives, and they never tire of prattling about good St. Nick, or of dreaming that he has come,

Fantastic, frolicsome and wild,
With all the trinkets of a child.

Why, even the wee babies, who, "capable of no articulate sound, mar all things with their imitative lisp," evince a Christmas inspiration and coo their infantile orders to nurse and mama in tones not to be misunderstood. Christmas is emphatically the baby's holiday, and we are glad—and we know every mother and father is—that the tiny votary asserts his rights in person. By all means let the babies enjoy their Christmas prerogatives. We devoutly wish them, one and all, the sweetest dreams this Christmas-eve night, and an awaking to-morrow to a happy realization of their brightest visions.

IN THE CHURCHES.

The first practical recognition of Christmas is in the Roman Catholic churches. It has been a common tradition that Christ was born about the middle of the night. The custom in Roman Catholic countries of ushering in Christmas day by the celebration of three masses, one at midnight, the second at early dawn, and the third in the morning, dates from the sixth century. The day was considered in the double light of a holy commemoration and a cheerful festival, and was accordingly distinguished by devotion, by vacation from business, and by merriment. During the middle ages it was celebrated by the gay fantastic spectacle of domestic mysteries and moralities, performed by personages in grotesque masks and singular costumes.

The scenery usually represented an infant in a cradle, surrounded by the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, by bulls' heads, cherubs, eastern magi, and manifold ornaments. The custom of singing canticles at Christmas, called carols, which recalled the songs of the shepherds at the birth of Christ, dates from the time when the common people ceased to understand Latin. The bishops and lower clergy often joined with the populace in carolling, and the songs were enlivened by dances and by the music of tambours, guitars, violins, and organs. Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters mingled together in the dance; if in the night, each bearing in his hand a lighted wax taper. Many collections have been made of these naive mediæval carols which filled the hours between the nocturnal masses, and which sometimes took the place of psalms in the churches. Of perhaps the oldest of these collections, only a single leaf remains, containing two carols, preserved in the Bodleian Library, in a volume of Christmas Carols.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

In this connection a brief history of the Christmas tree may not be uninteresting. Its birthplace is Egypt, and its origin dates from a period long antecedent to the Christian era. The palm-tree is known to put forth a shoot every month, and a spray of this tree, with twelve shoots on it, was used in Egypt at the time of the winter solstice as a symbol of its year completed. The palm-tree spray in Egypt, on reaching Italy, became a branch of any other tree (the tip of the fir was found most suitable, from its pyramidical or cone shape), and was decorated with burning tapers lit in honor of Saturn, whose saturnalia were celebrated from the 17th to the 21st of December, the period of the winter solstice; the lighted tapers, the presents given (*saturnalitia*), and the entertainment of the domestics on a footing of equality, date from this age. After the *saturnalia* came the days called the *sigillaria*, when presents were made of impressions stamped on wax, which still form part of the furniture of a Christmass tree. To the *sigillaria* succeed one day called the *juvenalia*, on which everybody, even adults, indulged in childish sports, and hence the romping close of our Christmas festivities. With the Germans the greatest Christmas festival is our Christmas eve, the *helige abend*, which has the more propriety, as, whatever doubt attaches to the date of His birth, it is certain that our Lord was born in the night time. The festival itself is called *weihnacht*, or night dedicated to the commemoration. As Christmas eve always falls on the evening of Adam and Eve's day, an orthodox Christmas Tree will have the figures of our first parents at its foot, and the serpent twining himself round its stem. By a bold stretch of theological fancy, the tree, with its branches and tapers, is, with the above mentioned accessories, understood to typify the genealogy of our Lord, closing in its most luminous apex the sun of light and life, "the seed of the woman that should crush the serpent's head." The Romans had already affixed at the summit of their trees a representation of a radiant sun in honor of Phœbus Apollo, to whom the three last days of December were dedicated. In connection with this god, sheep were sometimes exhibited pasturing under the tree, or Apollo himself took charge of the herd, or taught the shepherds the use of the pipe. This was skillfully construed by the Christian clergy to be emblematic of the good shepherd, &c., the *sigillaria* of the Romans were impressed with the images of saints and holy persons; the lighted tapers, also borrowed from the *saturnalia*, were retained here as elsewhere, as a portion of the religious ceremony. The giving of presents, another portion of the *saturnalia*, was understood to be expressive of Christian brotherly love; while the apples, nuts and gingerbread—equally unmistakable remnants of the northern heathen mythology—have been kept in the service of the Christian festival, as accessories that sufficiently recommended themselves without typifying anything particularly holy.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Heroism of a Street Car Driver on Portland Avenue.

The driver and passengers on a street car, No. 17, coming from Portland yesterday afternoon, met with an exciting adventure in coming up the avenue. As the car was moving rapidly along, the intense cold rendering the passengers anxious to make the best possible time, some of the gentlemen suddenly sprang to their feet and going to the front door strained their eyes to catch a glimpse of something which appeared to be going on in advance of the car. Almost instantly the driver put on the brake and jumped from the platform, and as he did so a span of frightened mules, with a heavy wagon rattling behind them, came dashing headlong down the street, apparently about to run the ponderous wagon directly upon the car and shiver it into ten thousand pieces. There were a number of ladies in the car, but before they could possibly have escaped, the terrified brutes would have rushed alongside, and perhaps crushed several of them to death, had not the driver, in the nick of time, turned the heads of the mules in another direction by shouting at and menacing them. The heavy wagon tongue passed within a few inches of the brave fellow as the frightened animals turned and dashed off toward the sidewalk. The excitement in the car at the critical moment is beyond description. One very beautiful young lady turned deathly pale and nearly fainted, but recovered herself as soon as she perceived the danger was over. The escape was a very narrow one for all the passengers. Only the presence of mind of the driver prevented a most serious collision.

Cheap Gas.

Those interested in cheap gas will be greatly interested by a visit to the extensive plumbing and gas-fitting establishment of Messrs. Ramsey & Jaeger, No. 60 Seventh street, and an examination of the operations of one of "Bierce's Patent Pneumatic Gas Machines," which supplies the spacious work rooms and the business office of that firm with as brilliant and beautiful an article of gas as we have ever seen, and which is made at a price considerably less than one-fourth that of city gas. The machine is compact and simple, occupies but little space, is entirely safe, seems to be perfect in its operations, and is furnished at so small a price that ordinary-sized dwellings will be able to use it with advantage. The invention is certainly very beautiful and very important, and must command attention.

Arrests by the Police.

It was too cold for the evil-doers to operate yesterday. There were but three arrests, as far as we heard: Henry Smoot, stealing clothing from the Central Market; Bob Taylor, colored, in default of bond to keep the peace three months; Wm. Howard, colored, disorderly conduct.

THEY MET AND PARTED.

An Episode of the Portland Wharf.

There was a remarkable dearth of items on the Portland wharf yesterday afternoon, and this deponent had about come to the conclusion that the four nickels he had invested in transportation would have to be placed on the debit side of the profit and loss account, when a first-class item presented itself in the shape of a rather richly-dressed and modest-appearing young lady—not that there is anything remarkable about there being a young lady of the kind described on the Portland wharf. But the wind in that region yesterday afternoon blew with a remorseless keenness, and the river front was not the place a sane person would choose for a purposeless promenade; and so when we observed the young lady in question get off the street car at the terminus of the road, and walk back and forth in the bitter cold, it occurred to us as a little unusual. But we were about to pass on and regard the episode—the details of which we had observed as we walked up the wharf—as one superinduced by a trouble or sorrow which it was not in our power to remedy, when our attention was further arrested by a young man, dressed up in an Alpine hat, &c., walking briskly in the direction of the young lady. To say that the meeting was cordial don't express it; but it was evidently considerably toned down to suit the inauspicious surroundings. And there they walked and talked, with a disregard of the wind—which seemed at this juncture to try itself—approaching the sublime, and might possibly have been walking and talking there yet had not the warning bell of a new and destined-to-be popular steamer about to depart notified the young man, who proved to be her second clerk, that the time had come when he must tear himself away, let the consequences be what they might, which he succeeded in doing, not, however, without a hurried conference with her hands clasped in his, but without—owing to the aforesaid inauspicious surroundings—that "last kiss," for which, no doubt, he would have given his interest in Alta Vela. And then he went down to the boat, she took an upward-bound car, and we—well, it don't matter what became of us.

MYSTERIES OF MARSHALL STREET.

A Funeral that was not a Funeral, and a "Demnition Small" Dead Body.

Extraordinary Stratagem of an Up-Town Female in Distress.

A very extraordinary stratagem was resorted to in this city recently by a Marshall street landlady, who had been twice indicted for keeping a disorderly house. She was in debt to the city some sixty dollars, unpaid fines and costs, but being without money, she wisely gave the city officials a wide berth, and never appeared on Sixth street to pay up and square accounts. A *capias profine*—something upon the authority of which an officer seizes the body of a delinquent and puts it in jail if the fine be not paid—was issued, and the unfortunate debtor was about to be seized and thrown into prison. A *capias profine*, however, with all its prestige of Latin and authority, is nothing to the will of a determined woman, and this case eventually proved no exception to the rule. Hardly had the news of the contemplated arrest reached Marshall street, ere the whole of that circumscribed but pretentious thoroughfare was in a flutter over the coming event. *Capias profine* was a gorgon on Marshall, and its appearance had always exerted a profound sensation on both sides of the street. An "old citizen" was to be seized and spirited away to the dungeons of the municipality because she had not "the wherewith" to square up, and that was certainly cause enough for a general outburst of sentiment on the subject.

The object of the c. p., while the storm was gathering, commenced to prepare for the worst, and the next report that startled the immediate neighborhood was that Madam —— had become a mother. A bright, blue-eyed cherub, the little speck of humanity was said to be, but before the excitement of the first announcement had reached a subsiding point, crape was seen on the door of Madam ——'s residence. The baby was dead. The minion of the law went to Marshall street, but the crape on the door and the reports in circulation disconcerted him. Madam —— was still confined to her room, and a little coffin had made its appearance in the house. A shroud was made for the infantile departed, and after being placed in the coffin, the body was removed and solemnly laid away in a lonely little grave in one of the city cemeteries, far from the eye of the prowling body-snatcher, or that of any other of the innumerable ghouls of whom tradition tells.

The funeral over, strange whispers began to be heard on Marshall street, and they were all about Madam —— and the funeral. A large China doll was found to be missing, and some inquisitive woman taking this fact for a cue, commenced, with the cunning and precision of a paid detective, to work up the case. Curiosity is its own reward, and she succeeded beyond her expectations, finally unraveling and bringing out the whole mystery of the sudden birth, death and funeral, and the alleged illness of Madam ——. It had all been a dodge to avoid arrest. The baby had been a bogus baby, and was only the big China doll dressed in a shroud of ten-cent cotton. The coffin had cost eighteen dollars, but the undertaker had not been paid, so that the funeral altogether had not occasioned an outlay of more than seventy-five cents on the part of the mourning friends. The madam was, at last accounts, doing well, and had not yet been troubled by the bailiffs.

Destructive Conflagration—Loss $25,000.

Mr. James M. McIntosh, telegraph operator at the depot of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, received a brief dispatch yesterday morning, stating that a terrible conflagration occurred at [illegible], Montgomery county, on the line of that road, Tuesday night, resulting in the destruction of six store houses, a marble shop, four saloons, and four dwelling-houses. The loss is supposed to be fully $25,000, partly insured. No further particulars of the fire are given.

The Fire Alarm Yesterday Morning.

Some rags which had been stuffed into a flue in a brick house occupied by Mrs. Williams, on Twelfth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, took fire and caused an alarm yesterday morning. A bucket of water thrown upon the rags by a negro woman put the fire out.

Louisville, Harrodsburg, and Virginia Railroad.

At a very large meeting, held at the Courthouse in Boonville, Owsley county, Kentucky, on Monday evening, December 14, 1868, to take into consideration the propriety of taking stock in the Louisville and Virginia railroad, James M. Sebastian was called to the chair, and O. R. Movers was appointed secretary and Capt. H. C. Hogg assistant secretary.

The objects of the meeting were briefly explained by the chairman.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions—Col. G. W. Daniel, T. J. Baughman, W. P. Flanary, S. Rowland and I. H. Gabbard, who, after retiring for a few minutes, returned and reported the following resolutions, to-wit:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Owsley county, have long deplored the seeming inactivity and indifference of Kentucky to internal improvements, and we hail with gratification the reviving spirit of our noble State; that she is now waking to her own interests and the development of her great resources and natural wealth.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposed railroad from Louisville, Ky., via Pound Gap to Virginia; that said route is practicable and available, and if completed will be of vast importance to the business and traveling community.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to aid and assist in the building and completion of said road.

Resolved, That we will give the right of way for the road to pass over our lands.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the County Court to subscribe liberally to the capital stock of said road, and that we will use every exertion to induce the County Court to subscribe to the capital stock of said road.

Resolved, That we will use all of our influence to induce private individuals to take subscription in the capital stock of said road, and we pledge $50,000 private subscription.

Resolved, That these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting be sent to Judge W. B. Hoke, of Louisville, Ky., with the request that he have the same published in the public journals of that city.

G. W. DANIEL, Chairman.
T. J. BAUGHMAN,
W. P. FLANARY,
S. ROWLAND,
I. H. GABBARD,
Committee.

And, on motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

J. M. SEBASTIAN, Chairman.
O. R. MOYERS, Secretary.

Manufactures.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1868.

In your Sunday's issue there is a notice of Col. Boone's report on Manufactures to the Charter Convention, in which it is stated that he met and defeated many eminent gentlemen of the bar in the case of the city vs. Louisville Rolling Mill Company. Is this statement correct?

On the contrary, it is generally understood that the Rolling Mill Company gained what it contended for by the final decision of the Court of Appeals, as well as of the court below.

No one acquainted with Col. Boone can doubt his desire to promote the interests of our city, but we may well question his judgment. It is to be hoped that he will as signally fail in the effort to fasten this scheme of the Board of Manufacturers upon the charter, or city, in any way, as he did to obtain a decree from the courts that the city might injure or destroy the property of its citizens without just compensation.

This scheme is fraught with danger and corruption; it opens the door to create a debt, which, added to that now existing against the city, would be an incubus that would virtually destroy both manufactures and commerce.

Relatively cheap fuel, cheap land, and cheap food, with good laws impartially administered, will bring us individual enterprise, on which alone we must rely, and not upon being bolstered up by city bonds to end in certain loss; and it is submitted, whether these bonds are not now sufficiently numerous both for the credit of the city and the comfort of the TAX PAYERS.

The Great Disaster.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In answer to Captain Perry McNeely, in regard to the late disaster, I would beg leave to differ with him about coal oil being the "sole cause of the loss of so many human lives." In the first place, coal oil igniting at a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit, would not ignite or take fire by applying a light, while on top of water as cold as the water of the Ohio on that night. I estimate the temperature of the river was about 30 degrees, which is from 30 to 40 degrees lower than coal oils sold in the market would ignite at.

Secondly—If that was coal oil, there was whisky or alcoholic spirits on the bow of the United States, which bursted and mingled with the oil, thus causing it to burn. I base my opinion upon experiments made, and which can be tested by any one. For example, take a quantity of coal oil, heat it to a temperature that will ignite by applying a lighted taper, and while burning pour it into a tub of water, the contact of which cools the oil and causes it to cease burning. On the other hand mix alcohol or whisky with the same quantity of unheated oil, apply a lighted taper and it will take fire readily and continue to burn.

Thirdly—Alcohol or whisky will burn on top of water, and why do the public cry down coal oil when alcoholic spirits are equally if not more dangerous?

Lastly—I do not blame any of the officers of the boats, but I will contend that alcoholic spirits or something besides coal oil was an agent in causing the great loss of lives; and, to obviate other accidents of the same nature, the Mail Line Company should refuse all kind of spirits as freight.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

CITY FEATURES.

Fine Christmas Meats.

The finest beef ever offered in any market in this city will be on exhibition to-day in Melter's market, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets; also, the finest mutton, veal, bear meat, poultry, game, oysters, fish, and all other delicacies usually kept in a first class establishment. We advise our friends in that neighborhood to call soon to-day, and buy their Christmas dinners of M. Melter.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	C. T. DUMONT	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Evansville	CHARMER	2 P. M.
New Orleans	LEGAL TENDER	5 P. M.
New Orleans	SWALLOW	2 P. M.
Memphis	TEMPEST	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—December 23.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. | Gen. Buell, Cin.
Tarascon, Henderson. | Cora S, Cin.
Abeona, Tenn. river.

DEPARTURES—December 23.

Gen. Lytle, Cin. | Gen. Buell, Cin.
Falls City, Green river. | Tarascon, Henderson.
Cora S, Ark. river. | Abeona, Cin.
Mary Houston, New Orleans.

BOATS IN PORT.

Palestine, Portland. | Le Clair No. 2, city wharf.
Louisiana, Portland. | Tempest, city wharf.
Legal Tender, Portland. | Jno. Lumsden, city wharf.

The RIVER was stationary at this point last evening, with 6 feet 2 inches water in the canal, 4 feet 2 inches water in the chute, and 3 feet 2 inches water on the rocks. The weather was intensely cold yesterday, and considerable ice formed along the shores of the river. Business tolerably brisk.

The Rose Hite, Captain I. H. Dollis, will take her departure for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day from the Portland wharf.

The Legal Tender is advertised to leave for New Orleans at 5 P. M. to-day from Portland.

The Charmer, Captain Barclay, will leave the city wharf at 2 P. M. to-day for Evansville. Messrs. James & Triplett will be found in the office.

The Tempest, Capt. Ike Shultz, is advertised to leave for Memphis at 5 P. M. to-day, from the city wharf.

The Swallow is announced to leave for New Orleans at 2 P. M., from the city wharf.

The new steamer Mary Houston left for New Orleans yesterday, with a fine trip of people, freight, and stock.

Capt. Lew Shallcross, of the steamer Peytona, arrived in the city yesterday, having come through by rail. The Peytona is coming up with a big trip, one item of which is 20,000 bags of corn.

The Cora S., for Arkansas river, discharged here yesterday 385 kegs of nails and received about 30 tons of freight.

A heavy wind storm prevailed on the river Tuesday night, and compelled nearly all steamers to tie up. The Cora S was several hours behind time, and the Wauanita, which left Cincinnati about the same hour, had not arrived at dark last night.

The John Lumsden, Capt. Davis' new steamer, for the Cumberland river trade, is nearly completed, and will leave for Nashville on Friday. She is an elegant steamer, and is well adapted for the trade in which she is to be placed.

The saddest thing that we ever remember witnessing occurred on the landing yesterday. It was a handsome second clerk parting with his "true love." The love that could survive the piercing blasts which swept the wharf yesterday must be warm indeed. Draymen and expressmen were rushing around in all directions for some one to receive their freight and sign their tickets, but the gay clerk was oblivious to all else but the girl he was so soon to leave behind.

Rates from Cairo to New Orleans have been adopted by the St. Louis association on the basis of 40c per bbl for flour and 25c per 100 for pound freight.

The Abeona arrived from Tennessee river yesterday with a good trip. She discharged considerable freight here and passed up for Cincinnati. Her clever clerks, Hodges and Evans, have our thanks for attentions to this office. The Abeona will leave here for Tennessee river on Saturday.

After to-morrow the evening line of steamers for Cincinnati will leave the wharfboat at the foot of Third street at 3 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. J. L. Kouns & Bros. have purchased the new side-wheel steamer Selma at New Orleans, and will put her in the Red river trade in the place of the Era No. 10.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has recently decided that a passenger on a ferryboat, who, when in the act of stepping from the boat to the shore, with other passengers, had his foot caught and badly crushed between the boat and the wharf, was not guilty of want of ordinary care, although at the instant of stepping from the boat he did not examine particularly to see if there was a vacant space between the boat and the shore. A verdict of $2,500 damages in favor of the sufferer was therefore affirmed.

Capt. Isaiah Williams died at his residence in Burlington, Ohio, on Sunday last, of bloody flux, aged about 33 years. He was at one time Captain of the sternwheel Swallow, running from Cincinnati to Parkersburg. He afterward commanded the Kearney in Southern waters, but when the war broke out the rebels took the boat away from him. Upon the capture of New Orleans he again got possession of the Kearney which he afterward sold to a Government quartermaster, and came North. His last steamboating was on the Golden Eagle, since she entered the Wheeling trade. He leaves a wife and five small children behind.

Hurricane Island, containing 375 acres of heavily timbered land, in the Ohio river, near Elizabethtown, Illinois, will be sold at Commissioner's sale, on the 18th of January, 1869.

The ship Alca, built entirely of steel, arrived at Mobile on Thursday, from Bombay direct.

Hamilton, Collier & Co., of the Mound City ways, have commenced work on a large new steamer they have contracted to build for the Missouri river trade. The boat is to be 235 feet long, 38 feet beam, 37 feet floor, and 6 feet hold. She is to be finished in the best style.

The remains of James A. McGuire, who died on the U. S. snag-boat S. H. Long, in Arkansas river, in June last, from bleeding at the nose arrived at New Albany on the Dexter, and were interred [illegible] last.

River Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—Weather very cold. River 7 feet 5½ inches and falling. Ther. 18.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 23.—The river is falling with 4 feet large on Harpeth Shoals. The weather is fair and very cold.

The Nashville has arrived from Cairo. The Emma Floyd departed for Cincinnati.

CAIRO, Dec. 23.—Arrived—The Clifton, from Cincinnati to Memphis, at 9 P. M.; Kilgour, from Louisville to New Orleans, at 9 P. M.; Belle Memphis, from Memphis to Cairo, 4 A. M.; Post Boy, from St. Louis to Memphis, 10 A. M.; Carroll, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Melnotte, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Julia, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Rubicon, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6 P. M.; Dexter, from Louisville to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Cumberland, Evansville packet, 7 P. M.

The river has fallen 2 inches. Mercury 20. The weather clear.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—Clear and cold. The river is falling steadily.

Arrived—Coosa, from Louisville. Departed—Virginia and Commonwealth for New Orleans; Emma No. 3, from Minneola with 800 bales for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—Arrived—Tom Farrow, from Pittsburg; Lizzie Gill, from New Orleans. Departed—Luminary, for Vicksburg; Forsyth, for Memphis; Thompson Dean, for New Orleans; Glasgow, for Pittsburg; Will S. Hays, for Arkansas river.

The river, after rising about four feet, has come to a stand. Weather very cold, with a slight snow. A little moderation of temperature would bring a brisk snow storm. There is considerable ice in the river. The steamer Tom Stevens will be sold Jan. 5th to satisfy liens against her.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Weather intensely cold, with a slight snow. Thermometer 20 deg. River stationary, with fifteen feet three inches water in the channel, and eighty-six feet under the bridge.

Arrived—Nightingale and Kate Putnam, from St. Louis. Departed—Charmer, for Evansville; Swallow, for New Orleans.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The body found in the hull of the United States on Sunday has been recognized as that of James Fennel, bar-keeper of the boat, by his daughter. The peculiar mark by which the body was identified was a missing tooth. The son of the deceased named is not satisfied that the body is that of his father.

Captain Carter has sent from the scene of the late collision a large number of small articles of value and personal papers belonging to passengers on the United States at the time of the disaster. These articles are labeled for identification by owners and friends of victims of the calamity, and may be seen at any time during the day in the office of the Mail line wharfboat.

The New York arrived from Pittsburg, and put off 200 tuns of Pittsburg manufactures here. She has 150 tuns for Louisville, but did not know last evening whether she would go through or not. She will reship 25 tuns on the Robert Moore for Nashville, and 10 tuns on the Nevada for St. Louis, in port. She put in 10 tuns on the Cora S. for Memphis last evening.

The Pittsburg Commercial says: "The Cincinnati Mail-line has omitted from the advertisement the following: 'The old reliable line.' The amendment is a good one. We would merely suggest to the Maysville Packet Company that it would be a good idea to follow."

We don't remember when the Mail Line advertisement contained such words. But if they did the Company were entitled to use them, the boats having met with but two accidents in thirty years by which loss of life occurred. In speaking of the Magnolia Packet Company, the Commercial probably refers to the explosion of the boilers of the Magnolia several months ago. We don't remember of any other accident that ever occurred to a boat belonging to that company, by which any considerable number of lives were lost. Both of the above companies may well call themselves "The Old Reliable," if they so desire. By the way, we scarcely ever picked up the Pittsburg Commercial without seeing an accident reported as having occurred on one of the railroads terminating there.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Monday, says:

River on the rise, but almost stationary last evening. To Cairo we find various reports of water, from four and a half feet to five feet on the worst bars. There is trouble for steamboats, and will continue to be for a few days, until a well-defined channel is cut.

A telegram was momentarily expected last evening by the White Collar folks, announcing the McPike at Quincy.

The Illinois is open to Peoria; the steamer Illinois has gone there from Havana, and the Pekin should be down to-morrow from Naples.

Weather fine. Freight seemingly scarce for the South. Rate to New Orleans declined; flour 85c per bbl, pound freight 35c; pork one dollar. No change to Memphis and way points.

It is now stated that the steamer Peter Balen has been sold entire to an Alabama river man.

Captain Salisbury is here from the South looking for a boat.

Captain Sheble telegraphs the Illinois packet office that the Illinois would arrive last evening at Peoria from Havana, but did not say she would leave for St. Louis this winter.

The Republican of the same date says:

A well-known steamboat man, and one who has been famed for his success, says in regard to the subject of steamboat signals, as to which side boats shall take when meeting, that there is but one really safe rule, and that is for boats to invariably take "to the right," and in all cases for the ascending boat to stop her engines until the descending boat has passed. It is true that at times this rule would be an inconvenience, but the general safety of all would be secured.

The St. Louis Marine Charitable Association holds a special meeting this morning for the purpose of taking action upon this very important subject, and it is to be hoped that no decision will be arrived at without due deliberation.

The Madison Courier of Tuesday says:

We learn from Mr. Grayson, the Sexton of Springdale Cemetery, that the body of the unknown person taken from the wreck of the ill-fated steamer J. N. McCullough, yesterday, is probably that of the deck-sweeper. It will be borne in mind that in our notice of the accident, just after it occurred, it was stated, on information derived from the officers of the boat, that but one person was known to be lost, "the deck-sweeper, a promising boy about fifteen years old, and the only dependence for support of his widowed mother, residing in Pittsburg." Since the operations commenced on the wreck, however, thus far three bodies have been found, and it is probable there are no more remaining, as the latest information is to the effect that certainly no others are missing.

The first body taken out was that of a colored man; the second, that of a white man, apparently an Irishman, about forty years of age; and the third and last, that of the young man above referred to. For the benefit of his mother we hope our Pittsburg exchanges will mention this matter, that she may have the satisfaction of knowing that her son has been found and is to be buried in our city cemetery, and so marked that she can see it if ever she visits Madison. The face of the deceased, as seen in the vault last evening, seemed perfectly smooth, beardless, and boyish looking; nose small; eyes of a bluish cast, and auburn hair. We should judge his age to be fully fifteen, but certainly under twenty years.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1868.

There is no modification whatever of the stringent condition of the local money market. On the contrary the market, if possible, is working closer, and the tightness is increasing in severity.

This condition of monetary affairs is having the effect to restrict trade within the limits of absolute wants, and to induce a degree of caution, which is felt in every department of business.

The rates of interest rule at 9 to 12 per cent. at the banks, and from 15 to 18 per cent. at private banking institutions. The suspension of Messrs. Tucker & Co. yesterday was the topic of very general discussion in commercial and financial circles. The whys and wherefores of the collapse were matters of conjecture, as also the extent of the liabilities. Happening as such misfortunes generally do, when money is scarce, the inconvenience and embarrassment to those who have their funds locked up by the suspension is greatly increased. Beyond this the failure or suspension is without significance, and excites no apprehensions in business circles.

In regard to the New York money market, the World of the 21st says:

The weekly bank statement shows a continuance of the healthy drain for currency, chiefly to the South, which, although causing a withdrawal of accommodations to stock operators, is encouraging for the future to legitimate trade. The banks show a decrease of $954,964 in loans, while the deposits have fallen off the large sum of $6,260,187, and the legal tenders $3,219,732. The specie is decreased $497,194, and the circulation is increased $147,852. These changes fully account for the stringency in the money market during the week. They are not traceable to any artificial locking up of greenbacks, but they seem to be the results of the illegitimate wants of trade.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Senator Morton by his bill for prospective specie payments has secured for himself unquestioned prominence before the American people, but his political friends are not all with him—some of whom very boldly assert that his bill cannot become a law and ought not to. The Chicago Tribune says:

Senator Morton's plan for specie resumption has demonstrated some things, which could have perhaps been shown in no other way than by some such direct proposal to take action in the matter. The first of these are that the people at large have been studying finance to some purpose within the last year, and that they are capable of detecting fallacies in proposals that are made by the over-confident with a readiness that puts a quietus on many such plans at once. No proposed measure in regard to national finances has been more promptly and generally denounced than Mr. Morton's, and there is no chance of its adoption by Congress. Another thing demonstrated is that specie resumption is a long way further off than many sanguine people would have us believe. Contraction will not be submitted to because it would crush business. On the other hand the "confidence plan" of getting back to specie payments; that is beginning to pay $450,000,000 of demand obligations of the Government with 15 or 20 per cent of that sum in gold, trusting to the confidence of the people not to present any greenbacks for redemption, has ceased to inspire confidence even in its theory. Either hoarding gold in the treasury or borrowing it by selling more bonds—on any plan yet proposed—are shown to be nearly as expensive as contraction of the currency, and the prospect for any speedy resumption is not very promising.

The Philadelphia Press, a Radical sister of the Chicago Tribune, takes a very different view of the subject, and applies to such opinions as the Tribune expresses, "repeating the parrot phrases of treason in the time of war." In referring to Morton's bill it says:

The various parts of its propositions are now being closely discussed, not only in the committee-room of the Senate, but all over the land—in counting-house and bank, on the streets and through the press. It is significant that large numbers of persons reach the Senator's conclusions without adopting his premises or following his argument, and it can hardly be that in the temperate discussion and debate of this winter a fairly good and safe conclusion should not be reached.

Senator Morton's proposition to hoard up in the Treasury $175,000,000 of the probably $300,000,000 of coin supposed to be in the country, is at this hour undergoing the crucial test of reflection and argument in probably every bank and broking office in the land, and the conclusion arrived at by the bankers and brokers of the nation—our experts in financial questions—will soon be communicated to Congress, and so with the remaining sections and propositions of his bill. It is in this way that we look for a final and safe solution of the whole trouble.

The immediate danger, no matter how may eventuate any legislation, is by no means so terrible as many thoughtlessly suppose. Whenever you hear a man talking of financial prostration, paralysis of business, crash, panic, suffering, distress, want, in the language of Andrew Johnson, "spot him." He is repeating the parrot phrases of treason in the time of war.

No law will change the nature of things, although by changing the method of quoting or reporting them it may seem to do so. A pound of bread will be worth so much gold or its equivalent in paper, no matter how many laws are passed.

In getting back to a specie basis the debtor interest, of course, must suffer somewhat, just as the creditor interest suffered at the time of the passage of the legal-tender act. This is, too, in the long run, but justice, although in many cases it may fall heavily upon individuals. The evident aim of Mr. Morton's bill is to effect this transition so gradually that it will not be very sensibly felt. In doing this he certainly expresses the will of the people, who desire to come back as quietly and quickly as possible to the old basis that everybody understands.

Let Congress give us a good resumption policy, economy, retrenchment, and a rigidly honest collection of the revenue; let private persons set their affairs in good order, live with economy, work hard, avoid debt—and neither resumption nor contraction, specie nor paper, will trouble us much.

One of the prominent arguments used by Senator Morton for the resumption of specie payments is the depreciated value of the currency, and this is caused by the fact that the Government promises what it cannot perform. Commenting upon this position, a leading Democratic newspaper in New York says—

That "an inconvertible paper money (if the issuers are solvent) will not depreciate unless it is excessive in quantity." This theory is disproved by the fact that the rate of interest on long loans in our Western cities, in cases where the security is ample, is ten per cent. The currency cannot be excessive in quantity while commanding so high a rate of interest. It is true that, in some of the middle and Eastern States, money can be had at five per cent.; but, were the currency distributed according to the business wants and population of the whole country, the rates of interest would rule high. Neither of the reasons assigned above will account for the depreciation of the currency to its present low point.

If a man known to be insolvent and honest has notes out which for some reason he cannot meet at maturity, but which every one acquainted with him believes he will soon redeem at the full amount promised, his temporary inability to pay will not detract thirty per cent. from his paper. Senator Morton was not truthful or candid in saying that the only or the chief reason for the depreciation of our currency is the fact that the Government cannot now redeem the treasury notes in coin. The financial management since the close of the war has been such as to shake public confidence in the ability of the Government to resume specie payments within a reasonable time. Were the people assured that in five years from this date treasury notes would be paid in gold on presentation they would not now be "offered at a shave of thirty per cent."

In three years of peace, the government has expended more than sixteen hundred millions of dollars; and but a little more than one-eighth part of that amount has gone toward the reduction of the national debt. With such facts proclaiming extravagance and profligacy in the conduct of our national affairs, it is not strange that treasury notes should bear their present value. Senator Morton knew these facts, but did not choose to arraign his party for their existence. His speech was a plausible and ingenious one; but ability, and eloquence, and observance of senatorial proprieties, are not unfrequently employed by demagogues in pleading for measures which are impolitic and wicked.

The Senator's bill for resumption is a treacherous contrivance to contract the currency. He says he is opposed to contraction, and that specie payments may be resumed without it. He is too sagacious a man to be ignorant of the fact that his bill will compel the national banks to begin retiring their circulation in order to be ready to commence specie payments on the day named. If he be sincere in the conviction expressed by him that there is not more currency now than trade and commerce demand, it is very difficult to understand why he should be so suddenly and extremely anxious for a speedy return to specie payments. It is a late fever with him, and it is to be feared that it is contagious, and that Western Congressmen will catch it and vote for a bill which will compel a policy the very opposite of that advocated by its author.

Eastern exchange was offering to-day less bountifully, and parties are ordering currency from New York by express. The rates to-day were 1-5 discount buying to par selling.

The demand for gold is quite active but the offerings in this market are of limited importance. The opening quotation in New York to-day was 135, the tendency was downward during the day and the market closed at 4 P. M., at 134⅞.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	133¾	134¾
Silver dollars	134	
Silver ½s and ¼s	125	
Silver dimes and half dimes	123	

The 10:20 A. M. dispatch to the Commercial News Department reports the New York market for Government securities steady with gold loans at 6¾, and sterling exchange at 109¾ and 110¼. The 2:20 dispatch indicated decided weakness in prices and a decline in all descriptions.

The following is an exhibit of the fluctuations in the market for the past three days, as indicated by the 2:20 P. M. New York dispatch:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1881	114¾	114¾	114	..	¾
" " 1862	110¾	110¾	110	..	¾
" " 1864	106¾	106¾	106¼	..	½
" " 1865	107¾	107¾	107¼	..	½
" new 1865	110	109¾	109	..	¾
" " 1867	110¼	110	109¾	..	¼
" " 1868	110¼	110¾	110¼	..	½
10-40s	105¼	105½	105¼	..	¼

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1881	113	114
Five-twenties 1862	109	110
Five-twenties 1864	105¼	106¼
Five-twenties 1865	106	107
Five-twenties (new) 1865	108¼	109¼
Five-twenties 1867	108¾	109¾
Five-twenties 1868	109¼	110¼
Ten-forties	104¼	105¼
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds		102¾

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—Every description of local securities are quiet, although light transactions are daily reported. The apathy which distinguishes the market is in a great measure attributed to the stringent condition of monetary affairs, those seeking investments being able to realize greater dividends by loaning on unquestionable collaterals.

Messrs. Morton, Gault & Co. quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113 @114
National bank, second	95 @ 96½
National bank, Planters'	93 @ 94
National bank, city	99 @100
Bank of Kentucky	94½@ 95½
Bank of Louisville	99 @100
Merchants' bank	122 @123
Commercial bank	83 @ 85
Northern bank	111 @112
Citizens' bank	111 @112
People's bank	107 @108
Mechanics' bank	101 @102
Western Financial Corporation bank	71 @ 72
Falls City Tobacco bank	96 @ 97
Masonic bank (new)	101 @102
Masonic bank (old)	95 @ 96
Security bank	103 @104
Louisville Ins. Co. bank	109 @110
Western Ins. Co. bank	150 @151
German Ins. Co. bank	150 @151
Gas Co. stock	160 @161
L. & F. R. R., (preferred)	99 @100
L. & F. R. R., (common)	65 @ 67
Jeff., M. & Ind. R. R.	55 @ 57
L. & N. R. R.	66¼@ 66¾

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76½@77½
City for bounty	78½@79½
City for school purposes	78½@79½
City for Jeffersonville railroad	75 @76
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (M. S.)	79½@80½
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (L. E.)	78½@79½
City for wharf (old)	79 @80
City for wharf (new)	78 @79
City for Waterworks (old)	79 @80
City for Waterworks (new)	78 @79
Waterworks bond	80 @81
Canal bond (first issue)	80 @81
Canal bond (second issue)	78 @79
Canal bond (third issue)	78 @79
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77 @78
Kentucky State bond (old)	85½@86½
Kentucky State bond (new)	85 @86
Central Passenger railway bond	56 @57
Citizens' Passenger railway bond	54 @55
City Passenger railway bond	56 @57
Jeffersonville railroad bond (old)	80 @81
Jeffersonville railroad bond (new)	78½@79
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. bond (C. brch)	86 @86½
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. S.)	99 @100
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (L. E. bh)	91 @92
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. bch)	94 @95
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (cons'ted mortg)	90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad	85

STOCKS.—The following indicates the course of the market for the last three days of the week as reported by the closing quotations:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday
N. Y. Central	151	154	149¾
Erie	37¾	38¾	37¾
Reading	97⅛	97⅝	97⅜
Mich. Southern	84¾	86½	86
Clev. and Pitts	84¾	85¾	85
Chic. and R. I.	112	112¼	111¼
Chicago and N. W. Com.	78	77¼	76
do preferred	81	80	79½
Ft. Wayne	111¾	110¾	110½
West. Union Tel	33¾ ex-div.	33½	32½

COMMERCIAL.

The tone of the noon dispatches to-day, received by the Commercial News Department, was not such as to inspirit the general markets of the city. Flour and grain are reported dull in all the markets of the country. There is, however, an almost unprecedented firmness in provisions; and, taking into consideration the season of the year, the advance in prices and the firmness in the market is without a parallel. It is barely possible that prices will be maintained, but we regard the probabilities as against such a conclusion. The present prices of hogs will bring thousands to market which the prices ruling at the commencement of the packing season would not have withdrawn from the range, and before the season closes we are of the opinion the number of hogs packed will approximate very near the aggregate of last season's operations.

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—The market is reported very firm with an improved demand. We quote at $4 50 to $5 50 for fair to good, and $6 to $7 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Prices are steady and the market is well supplied. We quote country butter at 25 to 30c; Western Reserve and Michigan tub at 38 to 42c; New York at 45 to 50c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is unchanged in every respect with liberal sales. We quote Pennsylvania manufacture at 5¾ to 6c in sacks, and $9 75 to $10 per bbl.; half bbls at $5 50 to $6.

BEANS—Are in moderate demand at $3 per bushel on arrival, and sales are made from store at $3 25 to $3 50 per bushel in lots.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate request and steady at 33c to 35c in lots on arrival.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market is quiet with light sales, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote Ky. 2-pound bagging at 20 to 21c, light-weight Kentucky at 14 to 15c. Flax bagging at 21 to 21½c, according to brand. Machine rope at 8½ to 9c. Hand rope nominal.

BATTING—Is firm at quotations. We quote Cannelton at 30 to 31c; Maysville tissue at 30 to 31c; Maysville No. 1 at 29 to 30c; No. 2 batting we quote at 25 to 27c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is firm. We quote from $80 to $150 per ton for common to strictly prime.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good demand and light supply. We quote cultivated at $23 to 25 per bbl; wild at $20 to $22 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Are unchanged, with good stocks and a fair seasonable demand. We continue to quote No. 500 at 19 to 21c, 600 at 17 to 19c, 700 at 15 to 17c.

COAL—Dealers are selling Pittsburg at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels, Pomeroy at $4, and Cannel at $5 per load.

CORNMEAL—Is in good demand and bolted is steady at 75 to 80c per bush, loose.

CHEESE—Is in light supply and very firm, with an active demand. We quote Factory at 19 to 20c; Western Reserve 18 to 19c; English dairy 18½ to 20c; pine-apple and nutmeg at 24 to 25c; Holland $15 per doz.

CANDLES—Are unchanged although the advance in lard has strengthened the market and a firmer feeling is evinced. We quote star candles, full weight, at 21½ to 22½c; light at 18 to 19c; 12-oz at 16¼ to 17¼c. Tallow candles 14 to 15c.

CARPET CHAIN—We quote at 45 to 50c for white, and 50 to 55c for colored.

CANDLE WICK—We quote the market steady at 45 to 47c.

COFFEE—Is firm with a good consumptive demand. We note sales of 50 bags at 23 cents for choice. We quote common to strictly choice at 19 to 25½c; Laguayra 25½ to 27c; Java 36 to 38c; Singapore 33 to 35c; and imitation Java at 30 to 31c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good supply and sales are readily made within range of our quotations. We quote apples on arrival, from 6½ to 8c, according to quality. Peaches are steady, at 8 to 8½c for quarters, 11 to 13c for halves, and 16 to 18c for peeled.

EGGS—The market is steady at 27a28c per doz packed.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges are scarce and firm and in active demand. We quote layer raisins at $4@4 25 per box. Figs—old 15c, new 25c per lb. Zante currants 14@16c. Oranges $16@18 per bbl. Lemons $5@5 50 per box.

FLAX SEED—Dealers are paying $2 per bushel for prime on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are in limited request, and our figures fairly represent the market. We quote good to prime 60 to 65c. Inferior and mixed feathers dull and nominal.

FLOUR—The market is steady, with a good local demand, and sales to-day of 1400 barrels within the range of quotations. We quote fine at $5 00 to $5 25, superfine at $5 25 to $6 00; extra at $6 75 to $7; extra family at $7 50 to 8; No. 1 at $8 50 to $9 25; fancy at $9 50 to $10 75. Rye flour at $7 75 to $8 00.

FURS—Receipts are liberal and prices steady. We quote prime racoon skins at 20 to 40c; mink $2 to $3 50; quality is inferior; opossum 5c; gray fox 30@40c; wild cat 30@40c; otter $3 to $5; beaver $1 to 2; muskrat 15 to 20c; deer, per lb, 25 to 30c; sheep, wool on, 35c to $1; inferior skins in proportion.

FISH—Are firm and in light supply. We quote prime qualities of No. 1 medium, per bbl, at $23 to $24; No. 2 at $18 to $19; No. 3 at $14 50 to $15; No. 2 large at $19 00 to $20 00; No. 3 large at $15 to $15 50; No. 1 kits, $2 50 to $2 75; No. 2 $2 15 to $2 25; No. 3, $1 90 to $2 10. White Fish, $7 50 to $8 per half barrel. Codfish, 8 to 8½c for large and 6¾ to 6¾ for small. Salmon $28 per bbl.

GRAIN—This department of trade is quiet and prices are fully maintained. We note sales 500 bushels wheat at $1 90 to 1 95. Corn is steady, with sales at 65c from store. Oats are steady, with sales 350 bushels at 58 to 60c. We quote oats at 57c to 60c, in store, and 50 to 54c on arrival. Wheat $1 70 to 1 90, on arrival, for red and white. Corn 55 to 57c per bush, on arrival, and 60 to 62c from store. Rye $1 35 to 1 40 from store and $1 30 to 1 35 on arrival. Barley $1 75 to 1 90 for Nos. 1 and 2 spring. Malt is steady at $2 25 to 2 40 for spring, $2 75 for fall. Canada malt, $2 40 to $2 50, and $1 75 for rye malt.

GINSENG—Is in light demand at 70 to 75c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Prices are unchanged with a fair demand at 21½c in bales, and 20c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—We quote Penn Mills, 2-bush, at 43 to 45c; 2½-bush at 51 to 53c, and 3-bush at 59 to 61c.

HOPS—We quote from 25 to 31c for Wisconsin and New York, and 20c per pound for inferior.

HIDES—We quote green salted at 10 to 10½c; dry salted, 18c; dry flint, 20 to 21c; sheep (wool on) 40 to 90c.

HAY—The market is steady, with sales of 50 bales on wharf at $16 to $16 50. We quote at $16 to 17 25 on wharf, and $17 50 to 18 per ton from store.

HOMINY—Is in good supply and active demand at $5 75a6 50 per bbl.

HORSE SHOES—Prices are steady. We quote Burden's at $7 15 to $7 50 per keg.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in light demand, and jobbers are selling at 6½a7c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is steady and dealers report a fair demand. We quote:

S. C. bar iron.. 4 | Eng. cast steel 25
C. C. bar iron.. 5 | Am. cast steel 19 a20c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is in good demand and steady. We quote fine Virginia, pounds $1 10 to 1 15; medium Virginia pounds 80 to 90c; Virginia, fancy styles $1 10 to 1 25; Missouri and Ky., pounds, fine, 75 to 80c; Mo. and Ky., medium 75 to 80c; bright 14's and ⅜'s, 65 to 70c; navy ½-pounds and 10's at 65 to 70c. Smoking tobacco, fine Virginia pounds, ⅛'s and ¼'s, in bales, 75 to $1.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is firm, with an upward tendency in prices. We quote N. Orleans molasses at 67a75c. Molasses sirups at 50a60c; sugar do at 65a85c. sugar drips, $1 to $1 10, in barrels, and $1 15 to $1 25 in small packages.

NAILS—We quote 10d at $4 75 to $5; 8d at $5 to $5 25; at $5 25 to $5 50; 4d at $5 50 to $5 75; 3d at $6 25 to $6 50. Horse shoe nails—Putnam, 27 to 35c; Au Sable, 26 to 35c; Foster, 17 to 25c; pressed, 22½ to 25c; city made, 35 to 40c.

OFFAL—The market is steady, and stocks are ample. We quote at $16 to $17 per ton for bran, $20 to $22 for shorts, $25 to $26 for shipstuff, and $31 to $33 for middlings.

ONIONS—Are firm. We quote from $4 50 to $5 50 per bbl., according to quality.

OILS—We quote linseed oil at $1 05 to $1 15; Lard No. 1, $1 35; No. 2 $1 25. Coal 29c to 31c. Neatsfoot $1 20 to $1 25. Lubricating 40 to 50c.

PICKLES—We quote Ky. Vinegar Company's brands in bbls at $16; half bbls at $9.

PEANUTS—We quote from 6 to 8c for fair to strictly choice.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with an ample supply, and prices are unchanged. Sales from store at $2 25 to 2 50 per bbl., and from wagons at $2 to 2 10.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was reported steady, with a good demand at quotations which ruled yesterday. We note sales to-day of 87 casks bulk meats. Shoulders, 11½c; clear rib sides, 15c; and clear sides, 15½c. We note sales of clear rib bacon sides at 17½c, and clear sides are firm 17½c. Hams are 18½c packed. Lard is steady, with sales of 57 tierces at 18½c, and 62 kegs at 19½c. Mess pork is very firm, with sales of 24 bbls at $28 75, the market closing at $28 75 to $29.

RAGS—Dealers are paying 5 to 5½c for mixed white cotton rags and from ½c to 1c for woolen.

RICE—We quote at 8 to 9c per lb.

SEED—We quote Sapling Clover at $12 to 13 per bushel; red clover $9 00 to 9 25; timothy $2 75 to $3; orchard grass $1 50 to $1 75; red top $1 65 to $2; Kentucky blue grass $2 25 to $2 50; Millet $2 to $2 50; Hungarian grass seed $2 to $2 25; hempseed $2 to 2 25.

SALT—We quote Ohio river and Kanawha salt at $3 30 to 3 50 per barrel for 7-bushel bbls; $2 65 to 2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½ to 50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25 to 3 50 per bbl.

SORGHUM—Is in only moderate demand, and a prime article is selling at 50c per gallon on arrival.

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 8¾ to 9c, No. 2 at 8 to 8½c, rosin at 6½ to 7½c, and palm at 7½ to 8c.

STARCH—The market is irregular and some brands have declined and prices range from 6½ to 7½c for choice brands.

STRAW—We quote at $12 on wharf, and $14 per ton from store.

SUGAR—Is firm with an upward tendency. We note sales of 24 hhds prime at 12¾ to 13c. We quote: New Orleans sugar at 12¾ to 15c for fair to strictly prime hard standard at 16¾ to 17c: Demarara from 14½ to 15c; Porto Rico, various grades, from 13 to 14c; Cuba, various grades, from 12¼ to 12¾c; coffee sugars, As, Bs, circle Cs and extra Cs, from 14½ to 16½c; yellows from 13 to 14½c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Stocks are ample, and prices fully maintained. We quote:

Tin plate, I C, per box	$14 00
Do I X	17 50
Do I C, roofing	13 75
Do I C, roofing, M. F. or Ponti	14 00
Do I X, roofing	17 00
Do D X	19 00
Do I C, 14x20, 1, 2	15 00
Copper sheet, per lb	35
Copper bottoms	46
Metallic bottoms	28
Hollowware, country	5
Block tin pig	38a40
Lead, best pig	11½

TALLOW—Is in good demand. Dealers are paying 10½ to 11c for tallow and 8 to 9c for grease.

VINEGAR—We quote: Wine vinegar $14 00; apple vinegar, $10 00; and cider, $8 00; inferior qualities, $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

WOOL—Prices range from 30 to 36c for unwashed and 45 to 50 for tub-washed.

WHITE LEAD—Dry is firm at 13½ to 15c for strictly prime lead, with the usual discount to the trade.

WHISKY—Raw is in good demand with sales to-day of 115 bbls at $1 tax paid, 50 bbls copper at $1 50 tax paid, and 50 bbls Woodcock at $1 50 tax paid. Rectified is steady at $1 05 to $1 20.

Hogs and Pork Packing.

The pork-packing season has about closed at this point, and operations are of comparatively small importance. The hog-market continues firm, and sales of a lot of choice, heavy hogs was made last evening at $9 85, the highest figure paid in this market during the season. The most of the receipts now are of an inferior quality, and are sold at from 8½ to 9½c gross. The receipts to-day are reported at 800 head. The telegraphic quotations to-day are as follows:

New York—Hogs are very firm, and holders are asking higher rates, 9½ to 9¾c, but are held at 10c. Receipts, 1,000 head. Chicago—Dressed hogs are in demand and active at full prices at 11¼ to 11¾c. Receipts of live hogs, 23,645; dressed, 3,910. Cincinnati—Hogs live and dressed are in good demand and holders are free sellers. Live, 10 to 10½c; dressed, 11¼ to 12¼c. Receipts, 3,330 head.

In addition to the killing last evening, which amounted to 164,628 head, Fred. Leib killed 1,100 head to-day, which brings his killing for the season 27,233 head. Messrs. Hamilton & Bros. report 400 head in pens, and the season's operations up to this evening amount to 165,128 head.

Messrs. Henry, Milward & Co., of Chicago, in their circular of Saturday say:

Short crop theorists have at present the day all to themselves, and are regarded as the successful prophets of the future; but, unfortunately, they numbered so few among their ranks that the packers deriving any benefit from the recent developments may be readily counted—the profit, as usual, accruing almost exclusively to the farmers. But it really seems as if we were approaching the end of the season, as the fabulous prices daily current for hogs seem powerless to draw from the farmers aught but a daily depreciating class of hogs which are evidently the riff-raff of their stock. The stock we receive from all points seem corroborative of these appearances. The crop is variously estimated by the most competent authorities at 2,600,000 to 2,700,000 head, while the parties making up the estimates inform us that our point has been put down at 750,000 head. If we have only packed 348,000 head to the present time, there is but little chance of our reaching the number estimated, and it is to be hoped for the sake of accuracy that the other points have not been so liberally estimated. Thinking or writing one way or the other will not reflect one whit the future of the market, and all that can be said is, that if the season should suddenly close, the present bold operators will probably reap the reward of their fearlessness, while if the packing should be protracted, they would most likely be found among the penitents.

The receipts of hogs for the week sum up as follows, viz: Live, 98,419; dressed, 28,408—total, 126,827; and the shipments, live, 12,493; dressed, 18,954—total; 31,447, leaving for packers, city consumption, and number left over in the pens, 95,380. For the corresponding period last year the receipts were, live, 73,149; dressed, 26,453—total, 99,602; and the shipments, live, 6,885; dressed, 1,084—total, 7,917, leaving for packers, city use, &c., 91,685 head. The packing to the present time sums up 348,300 head, against 528,981 in 1867, 165,000 in 1866, and 55,000 in 1865. The receipts since the 1st of November have been 533,564 live, and 37,221 dressed—total, 570,785; and the shipments, live, 170,780; dressed, 23,060; total, 194,790, which would have 376,085 head for packers, city use, &c. For the corresponding period last year the receipts were: alive, 578,770; dressed, 52,064; total, 631,374. And the shipments: live, 95,099; dressed, 5,433; total, 100,532; leaving for packers, city use, &c., 530,842. The market for live hogs has been daily advancing, some days as much as 25 to 50c per 100 lbs, and closes firm at $8 60 to 8 75 gross for bacon weights; $9 to 9 25 for medium, and $9 50 to 9 75 and even $10 for choice to extra choice qualities. Dressed have also advanced, and close firm at $10 15 to 10 35 net, dividing on 200 lbs, and for some extra choice $10 50 to 10 60. As will be seen by the shipments the packers meet active competition from the shippers who are mostly taking the heavier qualities to supply the Boston and Philadelphia markets.

The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday says:

The pens this morning contained between 7,000 and 8,000 head of hogs—receipts of the previous two days—all of which were taken at Saturday's rates. This market led the way in quotations until the close of last week, when Cincinnati broke away and leaped the barriers of discretion and common sense. Telegrams represent her as wilder than ever to-day, with a range on live animals extending from $9 25 to $10 25. The Chicago range is $8 75 to $9 62½. Receipts at the former market for two days are 6,400; at the latter, 11,925. These supplies certainly evince scarcity, especially when rates are taken into consideration. Parties who sold at 6 to 6½c at the opening of the market are, in all probability, more or less chagrined at their haste, and it is not altogether impossible but their expressions of regret are deterring a good many others from risking a similar fate even at this time and at ruling prices. Long-crop advocates have not advanced this argument, plain and plausible as it is, and we therefore respectfully recommend it to their consideration.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Advices to-day were not calculated to increase the confidence of holders. The 10:22 New York dispatch quoted cotton dull and nominal. Ordinary 22a22½c; good 23a23½c: low middlings 24a 24½c; uplands 25a25½c; good middlings 26a26½c; Mobile 25½a25½c; Orleans 26½a25½c. The 4 P. M. New York dispatch reported the market unchanged. The 5 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported the market closed with sale of 12,000 bales uplands at 10¾d; Orleans 19½d.

At the auction sale to-day 44 bales were offered and bids on 40 bales accepted at 22½a22½c for low middling.

Stocks of cotton in this market are light as the sales daily are nearly equal to the receipts. The following statement "furnished" by the Board of Trade may be approximately correct but it should be understood that the "stock on hand" includes cotton in transit to other points. With this explanation we give it to the public:

COTTON STATEMENT.

[From the Board of Trade.]

		Bales.
Stock on hand April 1, 1868		2,193
Receipts this week		7,184
Receipts since April 1, 1868		70,969
Total		80,346
Shipments this week	7,470	
Shipments previously	70,751	—78,221
Stock on hand Dec. 23, 1868		2,125

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was decidedly buoyant to-day, and prices were fully maintained. Receipts of new crop are increasing, and the quality of the leaf shows a decided improvement. We continue to quote:

OLD TOBACCO.

	Shipping.	Mason & Owen Co. Cutting Leaf.
Lugs	$7 00@10 00	$8 00@11 00
Low leaf	11 00@12 00	12 00@15 00
Medium leaf	12 00@13 00	16 00@19 00
Good leaf	14 00@15 00	20 00@24 00
Fine leaf	15 00@16 00	24 00@28 00
Choice leaf	16 00@17 00	30 00@32 00
Manufacturing leaf, black wrappers		12 00@20 00
" bright wrappers		20 00@40 00
" fancy bright wrappers		50 00@75 00

NEW TOBACCO.

Trashy lugs	4½@ 5
Good heavy lugs	6 @ 8
Common and medium leaf	8 @11
Good and fine leaf	12 @15

The offerings to-day amounted to 107 hhds, with rejections of bids on 10 hhds. The following is an exhibit of the sales, viz: 1 hhd at $17, 2 at $15 25a15 50, 2 at $14 25a14 50, 4 at $13a13 50, 2 at $12 75, 6 at $11a11 75, 10 at $10a10 75, 8 at $9a9 75, 15 at $8a8 90, 16 at $7a7 90, 14 at $6 10a6 85, 9 at $5a5 90, 13 at $4a4 85, 3 at $3 50a3 95, and 2 at $2 70a2 80.

FIRST SALE AT THE PLANTERS' HOUSE—A SUMPTUOUS LUNCH.—The first sale at the Planters' warehouse, Messrs. J. S. Phelps & Co. proprietors, took place to-day, and was one of the most delightful occasions of the current tobacco year. The attendance was large, and the proprietors of the Planters' welcomed their friends with a sumptuous lunch, of which champagne and superb old Bourbon formed conspicuous features. After the lunch, and while everybody was in capital humor, Elisha Applegate, Esq., the veteran tobacco auctioneer, verging upon 90 years of age, offered the first hogshead of Trigg county old low leaf, which was sold at $8 50. After this sale Col. W. S. D. Megowan took the hammer and sold 19 hhds classified as follows: 1 hhd Trigg county lugs at $7 20; 2 hhds from Fulton county, old leaf, at $7 60; new do, $10 25; 3 hhds from Christian county, 2 hhds new low leaf, $9 75 to $10 25; 2 hhds new good leaf at $13 to $13 50; 1 hhd Hardin county common leaf at $9; 4 hhds Hart county fillers, $10 to $11 25; 3 hhds Hart county fillers, $14 25 to $17; 4 hhds Green river leaf as follows: 1 hhd good leaf, $13; 1 lugs, $5 80; 1 common leaf, $9; 1 low leaf, $8 10 per 100 lbs. The Planters' house has commenced business under favorable auspices, and with encouraging prospects of doing its full share of business.

Horse and Mule Market.

Daily report of auction and private sales by B. W. Jenkins & Co., corner of Fifth and Green streets, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1868:

Grey mare, $44; bay mule, $110; bay mule, $125; roan mare, $50 50; bay mule, $80; pair of mules, $300; bay mare, $112 50; bay mule, $115.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

CATTLE.

Receipts of beeves since this morning, 1,639. Market is dull, and prices are a half cent lower on the average qualities, and fully one cent down for premium. The best lot in the market weighing ten cwt sold at 18c. Choice steers 8½ to 9 cwt sold at 17c to 17½c; fair to prime, 14½c to 16½c; inferior to medium, 11c to 14c.

SHEEP.

Receipts since Monday, 3,400; market dull and heavy at 4c to 7½c.

SWINE.

Receipts, 1,743; market firmer at 9½c to 9¾c per lb.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour less pressed on the market and steady. Wheat—the stock afloat seems to be pretty well exhausted and shippers bid freely $1 58 for No. 2 in store. The position of the wheat market is exciting considerable interest. The Times and Shipping List of this morning contain strong "bear" articles, while the World favors the "bulls." Corn was strengthened by reduced receipts. Oats in better demand at the decline. Rye unsettled.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels corn at 8¾d; 15,000 bushels wheat at 8¾d; 300 boxes bacon at 45s.

GROCERIES.

Coffee quiet; Rio 13½ to 17½ in gold. Sugar dull; fair to good grocery 11¼ to 12c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork parties apart, but closing firm at $28, spot, and $28 50, seller February. Lard firm at 17¼c for next three months, but quiet on the spot at 17¼c. Bacon unsettled.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, December 23—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet; family $7 50@8.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 80 for No 1. Corn dull at 65@66c for ear. Oats declined to 61c. Barley dull at $2 25 for the best grades.

COTTON—Dull at 23½c for middling.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.

HOGS—Closed dull and lower; live hogs $9 25@10; dressed hogs $11 25@12. Packers are holding off under expected large receipts to-morrow. Receipts 3,300.

PROVISIONS—Dull. City mess pork sold at $28; country could have been bought at $27 75. Bulk meats held at 11, 14½ and 15c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, but country is offered at ½c less and not in much demand. Lard unchanged and nominally held at 18c, but there is no demand nor is there much offering.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 38@40c.

CHEESE—Firm at 18@19c.

EGGS—Dull at 32@33c.

OILS—Linseed quiet but firm at $1@1 02. Lard firm at $1 50. Petroleum dull at 29@30c for refined.

GROCERIES—Unchanged and quiet.

GOLD—134¼ buying.

EXCHANGE—Dull at ¼@1-10 discount buying and par selling.

The money market continues close at 10@12 per cent.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, December 23—P. M.

COTTON—Easier at 23½@24c; receipts 1,378; exports 1,367 bales.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn 65@66c. Oats 66@67c.

HAY—$22.

BRAN—$25.

CORNMEAL—$3 75@4.

PROVISIONS—Pork $28 50. Lard 17¼@18¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders 14c, clear sides 18c. Bulk shoulders 11c, clear sides 15½c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, December 23.

The cotton market is dull; low middling 22c, good ordinary 21½c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, December 23—P. M.

Crude market very dull and no transactions; spot for all of next year, sellers' option, at 10½c; for the same delivery, buyers' option, at 15½@16c.

Refined quiet but steady, and but little doing; sales spot last evening at 31c for the first three months; now offered at 30¾.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 23—P. M.

Money stringent, with an active demand, and a general calling in of loans. The pressure was equal to the worst time of last spring. Banks are unable to expand because of the near approach of the quarterly statement. Business at the legal rate of 7 per cent was quite small. 7 per cent gold or 9½ per annum is the generally minimum rate, and as high as 8 per cent gold, with ⅛ per cent per day commission or 38 12-100 per annum was paid, as was 76c currency, with ¼ per cent per day commission of 98¼ per cent per annum.

After 3 o'clock loans were made at 7 per cent gold and 7 currency, with commissions of 1-32@¼ per cent.

As Friday will be a holiday there will probably be only a limited business on Saturday, which will cause many borrowers to provide to-morrow for the four days in one, and there is every prospect of another active day in the money market.

The extreme stringency is the effect of the locking up of greenbacks and the continued shipments of currency South and West, dry goods failures here and the suspension of banking firms in Louisville and St. Louis.

The leading speculative shares—New York Central, Pacific Mail and Rock Island—were held in some large blocks. Previous to the Central dividend rumor said that Vanderbilt and family held $15,000,000 of Central, a prominent dry goods prince 16,000 shares and the Erie party 30,000 to 50,000 shares.

The buoyant market enabled large holders to sell freely, and the stocks have passed into weaker hands and been more widely diffused.

This increased the number of needy borrowers, and affects the money market considerably.

The January dividends and the return of money from the West and South will tend to relieve the market early in the new year.

Sterling dull at 9¼@9⅜ for 60 days and 10⅜@10½ for short sight.

Gold dull; opened at 135 and closed at 134⅞@134¾.

Governments were lower but closed steady.

Coupons of	'81	114 @114¼
do	'62	110 @110¼
do	'64	106¼@106⅜
do	'65	107¼@107⅜
do	new	109¼@109⅜
do	'67	109⅜@110¼
do	'68	110¼@110⅜
10-40s		105¼@105⅜

State bonds were quiet.

Missouri	90
New Tennessee	68 @ 68¼
New North Carolina	61 @ 63
New Virginia	56¾@ 57¼

The stock market has yielded to the money pressure and weak holders have been forced to sell.

New York Central was more quiet and moves more in sympathy with the remainder of the list. There was a large amount of it offered to-day and it fell to 148¾, subsequently rallied to 150@150¼. The closing rate was the lowest point of the day. Report says that an injunction was served on the Treasurer Monday morning restraining the issue of dividend certificates, but that he declined to regard it. The report is, however, considered doubtful. One per cent was paid to call Central at 169 in 30 days, and the same rate to put the stock at 140 in the same time.

The general market was lower but closed steady.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices: Cumberland, 36½@37; Wells and Fargo's Express, [illegible]; American Express, 40@40; Adams Express, [illegible] 48¾; United States Express, 45½@[illegible]; Merchants' Union Express, 16@16¼; Quicksilver, 21½@22¼; Canton, 48@48¼; Pacific Mail, 117¼@119; Western Union Telegraph, 32¼@32¾; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 19@20; New York Central, 149¾@149¾; Erie, 38@38; do preferred, 66; Hudson, 130½; Harlem, 129@131; Reading, 97¼@97¾; Terre Haute, 35@38; do preferred, 60@63; Wabash, 57¼@57¾; do preferred, 70@72; St. Paul 65¼@65¾; do preferred, 85@85½; Fort Wayne, 110@110¼; Ohio and Mississippi 30@30¼; Michigan Central, 113 ex-dividend; Michigan Southern, 85¾@85¾; Illinois Central, 141@142; Pittsburg, 85@85¼; Toledo, 98¼@98½; Rock Island, 111¼@111¼; Northwestern, 76@76¼; do preferred, 79½@80; Chicago and Alton, 137; do preferred, 139; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 75.

A dividend of 5 per cent upon the stock has been declared upon Reading.

Mining shares dull and lower: Gregory 400; Smith & Parmelee 260.

Copper shares at Boston: Copper Falls 13; Franklin 13, Quincy 18, Hancock 3, Minnesota 3.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$ 617,618
Payments	763,919
Balance	90,983,711

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 23—P. M.

COTTON—Lower; sales 2,500 bales at 25c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Dull and easier; sales 700 bbls at $5 90@6 25 for superfine State and Western; $6 80@7 35 for extra State; $6 70@8 for extra Western; $[illegible] for white-wheat extra; $6 95@9 60 for roundhoop Ohio; $7 75@9 for extra St. Louis; $10@12 50 for good to choice do, closing quiet. California flour nominal. Rye flour steady; sales 320 bbls at $6 50@8 25.

CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales 200 bbls Brannywine in lots at $5 60@5 75.

WHISKY—Lower at $1 10 for Western free and $1 for No 2.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 42,086 bush; market shade firmer but very quiet; sales 15,000 bushels at $1 58@1 60 for No 2 spring. Rye more active and firmer; sales 15,000 bush Western at $1 55 and 3,000 bus do at $1 57½. Barley nominally unchanged. Barley malt dull and drooping; sales 200 bush State at $2 10@2 12. Receipts corn, 4,000 bush; market opened a shade better but closed quiet at about yesterday's prices; sales 4,800 bush at 93@97c for new mixed Western and $1 08@1 11 for old do in store and afloat $1@1 06 for new yellow Southern, $1@1 05 for new white Southern, 93c for straw colored Southern. Oats heavy and lower; sales 48,000 bush at 74½c for Western in store, and 77c afloat.

GROCERIES—Rice firm at 8¾@9½c for Carolina. Coffee steady. Sugar—sales 85 hhds Cuba at 11@11½c. Molasses dull.

HOPS—10@20c for American.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 18c for crude, and 31@31½c for refined bonded.

OIL—Linseed firm at 98c@$1 01.

WOOL—Quiet; sales 276,000 pounds at 45@55c for domestic fleece, 71c for scoured, 40@50c for pulled, 38@50 for tubbed.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole firm at 28½@29½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights.

COAL—Quiet at 10c for Newcastle gas, 14c for Liverpool do; domestic is held at 19c by cargo.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 45@46½c.

METALS—Sheeting copper quiet at 33c; ingot quiet and drooping at 23½@23¾c for Lake Superior. Pig iron very quiet at $40@42 for Scotch and $33@43 for American. Bar quiet at $[illegible]@85 for refined English and American. Sheet iron dull at 10½@11c for Russia. Nail rod quiet at 9½@10½c per pound. Nails steady at 5¾@5½c for cut; 6½@7c for clench and 27@30c for horse shoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, with a moderate demand; sales 900 bbls at $27 50@28 for new mess; $26 50@26 75 for old do; $20@22 50 for prime; $25 25@27 for prime mess; also, 1,000 bbls new mess, seller for February, at $28 12@28 25. Beef steady; sales 160 bbls at $9@16 50 for new plain mess, and $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef in fair demand at $28@30 for prime mess, and $31@35 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 190 bbls at $30@33. Cut meats steady; sales 130 pkgs at 10½@11½c for shoulders, 13@16c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 125 boxes at 13½c for Cumberland cut, 14½c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs firmer at 11½@12½c for Western and 12¼@13½c for city. Lard firmer; sales 650 tierces at 16¾@17¼c for steam, 17½@17¾c for kettle rendered; also, 2,750 tierces steam seller for December, February and March at 17¼@17½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady at 25@40c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State.

CHEESE—Firm and quiet at 14@19½c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool firmer; engagements 35,000 bush grain per steamer at 8¼d for corn and 8¾d for wheat.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Closed dull and slightly in buyers favor.

GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; the advance in freights checks the export demand, while the dullness in flour has driven millers out of the market. Rye very firm at $1 56@1 57 for Western. Oats rather more steady at 74½@75c for Western in store, and 77c for do afloat. Corn dull at 90@95c for new, and $1 08@1 11 for old mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged; mess held $28 25 for February. Beef firm and in fair demand. Cut meats quiet and without decided change. Bacon firm, with a moderate request. Lard steady at 17@17¾c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 38½@40c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 23—P. M.

The market is devoid of animation, but firm for all staple cotton goods, while woolens are generally dull and fancy styles somewhat depressed. We quote Pequot A heavy brown sheetings at 17½c, Appleton A 15½c, Wachusett 15c, Indian Head 15½c, Stark A 15c, St. Lawrence A 14c, Massachusetts A 14c, Mystic River 13c, Hartford 13½c, Live Oak 11½c, Swift River 11½c. Prints are steady at 12½c for standard brands, 13c for Spragues and 13½c for Cocheco and Merrimac D. Corset jeans firmer; Laconia has risen to $1 62.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 23—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern steady at ¼ off buying and par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet; sales spring extras at $5 25@6 65.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, active and 1½@1½c higher; sales No 1 at $1 14½@1 18, No 2 at $1 09½@1 12, closing firm at $1 11½ for No 2; sales No 1 since 'Change at $1 11½. Corn dull and ½@1c lower for new shelled; sales at 45½@46½c, closing at 45½@46c; kiln-dried 54½@55c for No 2, and 53c for rejected; nothing doing in old; no change this P. M. Oats dull and firm at 45@45½c, closing at 45½c. Rye dull but firm and 2½c higher; sales No 1 at $1 09@1 09½, No 2 $1 07@1 08, closing at $1 10 for No 1. Barley dull; sales No 2 at $1 49@1 52, closing at $1 50.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at 93½@94.

PROVISIONS—Less active; sales mess pork at $29, buyer; $27 50, seller January and February; $27 75, seller January; $28, seller February, closing with sellers at $27 50, seller January and February and sellers at $27 75, buyer January; prime mess $26. Lard 16½c cash, and 17c seller February, closing at 16½@16¾c cash, and 17c for future delivery. Rough sides 13½c, Cumberland cut 12½c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs opened firm and steady at yesterday's prices, but subsequently weakened and closed at $11@11 37½, dividing on 200. Live hogs opened quiet, became firm and more active at $8 50@9 25 for fair to medium, $9 75@10 25 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Beef quiet and steady at $3 75@5 for common, $5 50@5 50 for fair to good packing.

RECEIPTS—For the past 24 hours—9,606 bbls flour, 35,624 bush wheat; 4,045 bush corn; 22,546 bush oats; 3,562 bush rye; 1,100 bush barley; 35,060 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—7,555 bbls flour, 2,386 bush wheat, 31,461 bush corn, 2,600 bush oats, 2,500 bush rye, 4,904 bush barley, 1,114 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, December 23—P. M.

TOBACCO—Nothing doing and prices are nominally unchanged.

COTTON—There is very little doing; middling is worth 23½c.

FLOUR—Is in good demand for low grades, which are scarce and wanted; superfine ranges at $5 50@6 50 extra $6 75@8, double extra $7 25@8 50, treble extra to fancy $9 25@10 75.

GRAIN—Wheat—the best grades of fall are scarce and wanted; prime to strictly prime old $1 83@1 85, cebolee white and red $2 05; strictly choice would bring $2 10@2 15. Corn dull at 61@66c for mixed and yellow, 67@68c for mixed white and white and 70@71c for choice white. Bulk corn is 54@57c. Oats dull and 54@55c and fancy at 57c. Barley dull at $1 90 for Illinois spring. Rye lower at $1 24@1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $27 50@28; sales 500 bbls mess at Alexandria for March at $29 50. Bulk meats very firm; dry-salted shoulders packed 11c, clear rib sides 14@14½c, clear sides 15c; sales 100,000 pounds loose shoulders and clear sides at Alexandria for March at 10 and 14c. Bacon—very little offering; shoulders sold at 13c, clear sides 17¼@17½c. Lard firm at 17@17½c for city tierce and 16½@17c for country.

WHISKY—Excited and higher at 97@$1.

HOGS—Stiff and higher at $8 75@9 75. The number packed to date is 185,000.

CATTLE—Good to choice are in fair request at $5@6 50 gross.

RECEIPTS—1,850 bbls flour, 8,000 bush wheat, 7,700 bush corn, 2,500 bush oats, 1,200 bush rye, 4,160 hogs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23—P. M.

FLOUR—Low grades are scarce and higher; superfine $7 50, XX $7 62@7 75, XXX $8@8 50.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm at 78@80c. Oats quiet and firm at 65c.

BRAN—Dull at $1 40.

HAY—Eastern $26; prime Western $27.

PROVISIONS—Pork advancing; sales at $29@29 50. Bacon scarce; retailing at 13¾@13¾c for shoulders; 18¼c for clear ribs, and 19¼c for clear sides; hams scarce and higher at 17@18c. Lard scarce and firm; tierce at 18½@19c; keg 19@19½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and firm; common 9½c, prime 12¼@12½c for yellow, clarified 13½c. Molasses active and firm: common, 50@60c; prime 58@60c; choice 68c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified $1 17½.

COFFEE—Fair 14½@14½c; prime 16½@17c.

COTTON—Easier for lower grades; middlings scarce at 23½c; sales 4,000 bales; receipts 5,488 bales; exports 3,676 bales.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7 50@8 12½; Ohio do $9 50@10 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 100 bush red at $2. Rye steady at $1 60. Corn dull and lower; new at 90@92c. Oats steady; Western 76@78c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; crude 23c; refined 30½c.

PROVISIONS—Small business.

WHISKY—$1 03@1 05.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, December 23—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and weak and favors buyers.

GRAIN—Wheat nominally lower. Corn firm and receipts large; prime white 93@92c. Oats dull at 65@70c. Rye firm at $1 50@1 60.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $28. Bacon quiet; rib sides 17c, clear do 17½c, shoulders 14c, hams 18c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, December 23—P. M.

Consols 92¼@92⅜ for money and 92⅜ on account. 5-20s firm at 74¾. Erie 26¾. Illinois Central 95¾. Stocks quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, December 23—P. M.

Bonds steady at 78@78¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d: sales 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 11s 11d; red Western 9s 10d@10s. Corn 33s 9d. Flour 28s 6d.

GRAIN—Oats 3s 7d. Barley 5s. Peas 43s.

PROVISIONS—Pork 87s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 61s. Cheese 63s. Bacon 54s.

PETROLEUM—7d for spirits.

TALLOW—48s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Linseed oil 27s. Tallow 47s 9d. Linseed 37s 6d.

ANTWERP, December 23—P. M.

Petroleum heavy at 54f.

IMPORTS

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—December 23.

GREEN RIVER—Per Falls City—351 bags corn, Verhoeff & Bro—4 hhds tobacco, John B Davies—50 bags corn, Smith, Sturgeon & co—203 bags corn, 50 do meal, Whitney, Brown & co—26 bags wheat, 1 do beans, 1 lot turkeys and chickens, Griffith, Bunce & co—153 hogs, James Lindsey—25 hogs, J F Wilson—25 bags oats, R H Robinson—3 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—5 hhds do, Ray & co—10 bbls flour, Dave Ferguson.

TENNESSEE RIVER—Per Abeona—30 bbls whisky, Lemont & co—2 bales cotton, Jones, Tapp & co—2 do cotton, D H Davies & co.

CINCINNATI—Per Gen Lytle—541 bdls iron, John Smidt—100 bxs soap, 100 bxs candles, A H Gardner & co—77 bdls paper, Guthrie & co—20 bbls whisky, 25 bxs candles, Stege & Reiling—20 bbls apples, 5 bbls cider, Wm Babb—5 bales hops, Stein & Doern—249 bags malt, Jane, Vogt & co—14 bdls iron, F W Merz—100 bags malt, Dohn & Marks—30 bbls whisky, Wiggington & co—155 bxs candles, Terry, Wheat & Chesney—50 bxs candles, Lane & Cattlett—36 pkgs Adams Express co—25 bxs candles, Dutchen & Son—14 bbls liquor, Wm H Walker & co—19 do do, J M Davies & co—25 do do, Hackett & Callaghan.

CINCINNATI—Per Gen Buell—334 kegs nails, Glazebrook, G & co—100 do do, Jackson, Loving & co—100 do do, Miller, Ross & co—175 do do, Terry, Wheat & Chesney—20 do do, Bitting, Driesbach—20 whisky, Dorn, Barkhouse & co—14 bales straw, Blackmore, Duckwell & Mills—71 bales hay, G F Clarke—10 bales straw, S. B. Sheppard & co.

HENDERSON—Per Tarascon—50 hogs, F Seebert—200 bags corn, Nippert & co—77 hogs, Hamilton & Bro—53 hogs, 5 cattle, H Bell—65 bags oats, R H Robinson—11 bdls ducks, 1 do geese, Lane & Bartlett—1 buggy, Wilson, Peter & co—3 bbls eggs, 2 bxs butter, Stege & Reiling—3 bbls eggs, 4 do beans, 11 bxs butter, Billing & Driesbach—2 bxs butter, 1 bbl beans, 1 do tallow, Griffith, Bunce & co—700 bags corn, Thierman & T—4 bales cotton, G W Wicks & co—2 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—2 hhds tobacco, F S J Ronald—4 do do, Ray & co—50 bales sheetings Tyler & Bro.

RAILROADS.

During the 24 hours ending noon, Dec. 23.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—5 hhds tobacco, Ninth street warehouse—8 do tobacco Boone warehouse—7 do do, Farmers' warehouse—1 do do, Louisville warehouse—4 do do, Pickett warehouse—4 cars hogs, 8 cars mules, drovers—57 bdls hides, Schrift & Bro—12 chaps, 5 coils rope, Todd & Richardson.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—250 bbls whisky, Ph Speed—12 cars hogs, 3 do stock, drovers—90 bales cotton, Mail Line—33 do do, W G Tyler—7 hhds tobacco, Ray & co—1 do do, Ronald & Bro—6 do do, Glover & co—2 do do, Spratt & co—15 bags corn, Verhoeff & Bro—23 bags wheat, Jas Kennedy—15 bags dr fruit, Otter & co—44 bales cotton, C Buckles—10 bales cotton, G W Wicks & co—10 do do, Porter, Fairfax & co—8 bales sheetings, Guthrie & co—8 bales cotton, E W & L P Kennedy—13 bales cotton, R H Campbell—51 bales cotton, Ben Lafferty—12 bales cotton, pB H Russell—38 bales cotton, W E Robinson.

GRAIN DEALERS.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

38 FOURTH STREET.

Dealers in Grain, Grain Sacks, Hay, and other Products,

CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

Sacks furnished for Grain consigned.

d4 d304thp

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

Last week of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

MONDAY, December 21, and during the week, HUMPTY DUMPTY. Tony Denier as Clown; Mr. Harry Leslie as Harlequin; Mr. Sloan, Pantaloon; M'lle Aurel as Columbine; Signorina Sobatino, Mons. Henri St. Oddy, Mr. Alfred Moulder.

Saturday, HUMPTY DUMPTY Matinee.

WEISIGER HALL!

Thursday, Dec. 24th,

SECOND NIGHT OF

JAMES TAYLOR,

England's greatest characteristic Comique, and

ALF. BURNETT,

The American Humorist, together with their talented company, in a brilliant programme.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; Balcony, 25 cents.

Reserved seats for sale at Louis Tripp's music store.

GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE

TO-MORROW, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

CHARITY LECTURE.

A CHARITY Lecture will be delivered at St. Michael's Church, Brook street, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th inst., by the Rev. Father Rooney, of the Dominican Order. Subject: "Alms-giving and Charity." Admittance to the lecture FREE, but a collection for the benefit of the parish poor will be taken up after the lecture.

d23 d2

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and Memphis.
TEMPEST..........IKE SCHULTZ, Master,
Will leave as above from city wharf on This Day, the 24th inst. at 5 P. M.
Will take New Orleans freight with the privilege of reshipping. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Ag't,
56 Fourth street.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
JOHN LUMSDEN..........DAVIS, Master,
Will leave as above on Friday, the 25th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
ROSE HITE..........DOLLIS, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 24th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
P. W. STRADER..........A. STEIN, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't. E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't.

For Cairo, Memphis, and White River.
TEMPEST..........IKE SCHULTZ, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 24th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Brandenburg, Owensboro and Evansville.
CHARMER..........P. K. BARCLAY, Master,
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 24th, at 2 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Tennessee River—Eastport and Florence.
ABEONA..........H. J. VINTON, Captain,
Leaves on Saturday, the 26th, at 2 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Memphis and White River independent Packet.
DES ARC..........JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Monday at 5 o'clock P. M.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE,
nov4 Wed, Th and Fri tf Agent, 56 Fourth st.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
SWALLOW..........T. FENTON, Captain,
Leaves on Thursday, the 24th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Packet.
LeCLAIRE..........MILT. AIKEN, Master,
For Evansville, Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence, on Saturday, the 26th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet.
LEGAL TENDER..........J. W. ROBERTS, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 24th, at 5 P. M.
E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
BLUE WING No. 3,
SAM. SANDERS, Master...GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk.
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. for Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
nov22 dtf JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Tennessee and Cumberland River Freight.

FOR the lowest through rates for the above rivers, call on Messrs. Judge & Forsee. All contracts for freights made by them will be carried out, and goods delivered according to original bill of lading.
FOWLER, LEE & CO.,
sel2 dtf Transfer Agents, Paducah, Ky.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line,
JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't,
Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays. For through bills of lading to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
oct31 dtf No. 20 Fourth street.

FOR CINCINNATI.
OLD RELIABLE
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—one dollar less than by railroad.
UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers
C. T. DUMONT..........CRIDER, Master,
GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master.
landing at all intermediate points.
EVENING LINE AT 4 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers
ST. CHARLES..........D. WHITTEN, Master
GEN. LYTLE..........SAM. HILDRETH, Master
landing only at Madison.
Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.
Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
Have one night and one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.
Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.
All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
sept18 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

B. F. Avery's Cast & Steel Plows.
Southern States Cast Plow;
Calhoun Steel Plow;
Richmond Cast Steel Plow;
Gilman's Power Sheller;
Virginia Hand or Power;
Single and Double Hand Sheller;
Empire, Telegraph, Sanford's Straw Cutter.

WE have a large stock of above, which we will furnish at manufacturers' prices.

BONDURANT & TODD,
Main street, between Third and Fourth,
SIGN OF THE BIG PLOW,
d2 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

EUREKA! EUREKA!

EXCLAIMED the great Archimedes. And so exclaimed one of Kentucky's most eminent physicians after years of patient toil, study and experiment in analyzing and compounding the celebrated Bitters which we now offer to the public as

Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters

Which have done more in restoring the broken down and dilapidated constitutions of men, and invigorating, strengthening and restoring to health that of women and children, than any other tonic that has ever been offered to the public. And that suffering humanity will continue to plod on in the way of swallowing nauseous medicines by the [illegible] and paying fortunes to the Doctors is strange [illegible] when by the purchase of one bottle of the EUREKA BITTERS their health would be permanently restored, and life and its enjoyments rendered pleasant and happy.

That these Bitters act like a charm on the human system when afflicted with the diseases they advertise to cure, is beyond dispute; and hundreds of certificates might be adduced to prove the fact. But the proprietor prefers the Bitters to stand on their own merit.

And if, after a bottle has been purchased by an invalid and taken according to the directions, and no benefit received, the empty bottle, with stamp and label attached, may be returned to the store of W. M. WARD & CO., Covington, Ky., and money returned.

COVINGTON, KY., Sept. 24, 1868.

MR. WARD—This is to certify that I have been an intense sufferer from neuralgia, as well as neuralgia, but after taking several bottles of your Tonic Bitters, I am free from pain, and my health is entirely restored. I attribute my relief from this disease entirely to the use of your Bitters, which I most cordially recommend to all similarly afflicted. Gratefully yours, [Signed] M. H. HAGGARD.

COVINGTON, KY., Sept. 19, 1868.

W. M. WARD, ESQ., Covington, Ky.: Dear Sir—Having thoroughly tested the medicinal virtues of Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters, I take great pleasure in testifying to their excellence as a tonic and their value as an anti-dyspeptic and blood purifier. Respectfully, G. FISHER.

oct3 deod3m

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. W. MASON respectfully notifies his friends and the public generally that he has associated with him in business DR. G. S. SEYMOUR, of Macon, Ga., and that they are prepared to practice their profession in all its branches.

d15 eodim